

## NEW CONSOLIDATED PAPER MILL

**The Only Electrically Operated Paper Mill in the World. A Short History of the Building of the Immense Dam and Manufacturing Plant.**

The Tribune goes to its readers this week printed on paper from the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Company's mill. It will be seen by examination of the paper that it is very even in texture, good in color, has good body and is smooth and tough enough to stand the wear and tear usually necessary for paper of this kind. It has been accepted by this general paper company as No. 1 print, which is evidence that it is all right.

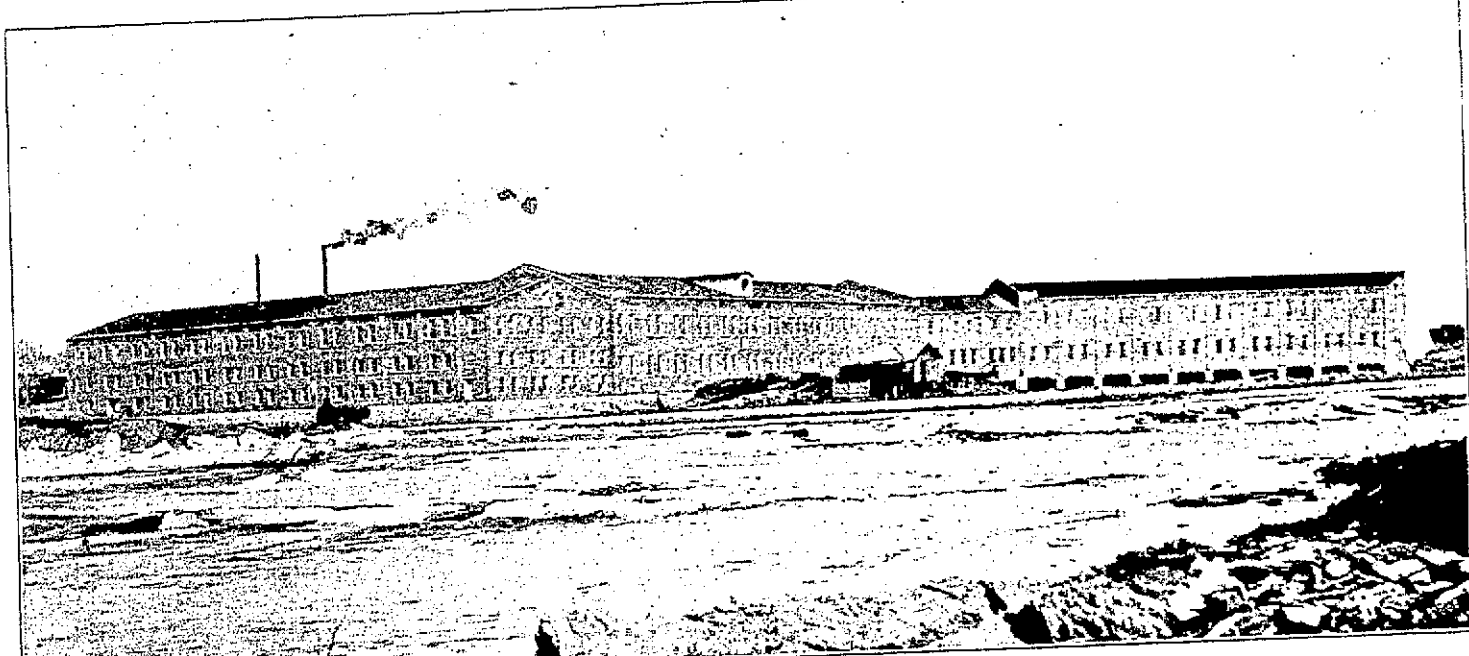
men were kept steadily at work getting in shape the great manufacturing plant.

An unusual amount of work was necessary in the building of this mill for the fact that the site of the mill, and also where the mill race and wheels were set there was solid granite, which necessitated the use of some thirty thousand pounds of dynamite in blasting out and preparing for the erection of the building and the setting of the wheels. Much of the work was done under adverse circumstances, as the water in the Wisconsin river was unusually high during the entire time that the work was in progress, and the result was that the work was impeded greatly, and at times certain parts of it had to be entirely abandoned.

With the completion of the mills of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., much interest has been stimulated in the mechanical and electrical field on account of the many new appliances of power installed. The product of the first electrical driven paper machines was turned out on June 2nd, and so harmonious was everything, that in less than forty-eight hours the mill was running to its full capacity, and has so continued. The start was indeed gratifying to the management and engineers whose labors were thus so fully rewarded.

Following the appraisal of the power some two years ago the Consolidated Water & Paper Co. was organized to develop and apply the power to industrial usefulness. Complete plans for a dam, power house, pulp mill and paper mill were drawn by Mr. J. C. Jacobson, mill architect and engineer of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. The location offers many advantages, commanding one of the best hydraulic powers in the state, as also excellent shipping facilities.

Actual operations for the building



MILL OF THE CONSOLIDATED WATER POWER & PAPER CO.

petition was fully appreciated by the management, and it is the inevitable result of research, intelligent conception and enthusiastic co-operation of the technical and practical men that has successfully completed one of the most modern paper mills in connection with power development and appliances. Electric transmission of power is the novel feature of equipment, and here it is truly developed and applied to a marked degree of perfection. The wilderness of belts, pulleys and shafts which generally characterizes a mill has been entirely avoided, for here the motor has taken its place as one of the hard working, reliable pieces of apparatus that is to be counted on and used with the same freedom that the pulley and shaft would be applied in its appropriate place in the construction of any mill.

The whole tendency of the work of the engineers has been to facilitate the operations which have to be performed, and the raw material from its entrance to the yard until it has become finished product is subjected to a minimum of handling.

pearance of all machinery conveys an idea of solidity and simplicity.

While there are a number of minor economies resulting from the use of electric driving, the greatest advantage here is found in the increased output and in the greater convenience in the arrangement of the machinery. The motive power is generated in two units of 1000 horse power each, by two 450 kw. alternating current, and two 350 kw. direct current generators connected direct in tandem to one pair of 48 inch Sampson wheels. By means of the Lombard Governor on each water wheel, an absolute fineness of speed is maintained, which, together with electric controlling devices, insures perfect, invariably propulsive. Each generator is connected to the bus-bars of the main switch-board through automatic and oil circuit breakers.

The main switch-board which is 50x75 feet and constructed of Blue Vermont Marble, is fitted with the necessary reading and recording volt, amperes and rheostat meter etc.

All cables are insulated with in-

is equipped with a complete repair shop containing drill press, lathes, pipe cutters and other necessary machinery to do whatever repairing is required about the mill.

As a natural consequence the mill has been visited by many men who are interested in the paper making industry as they have been anxious to see what would be the outcome of operating a plant in this manner, and these men have, without exception, expressed themselves as greatly pleased not only with the work that is being done, but also the manner of doing it.

There is probably no industry of which there is so little known to the general public as that of paper making. There is nothing more common than paper, yet the methods used in its manufacture are often very little understood to people who live outside of a paper mill town.

The stock used in the manufacture of paper at the Grand Rapids mill is entirely wood, their product being printed paper exclusively, into which

is used. The greater portion of the stock being pulp, which is the cheaper of the two materials.

In the manufacture of pulp the wood is first sawed into lengths convenient to fit the grinding machines, and it is then stripped of the bark by a machine known as the barker. From the barker it is conveyed to the grinder room where immense grind stones connected directly with the water wheels are kept revolving. By means of hydraulic pressure the chunks of spruce wood are held against the grind stones, and a flow of water continually floods the grind stones and the pulp is ground from the sides of the block it is washed down into the receptacle beneath.

As it passes along this receptacle it goes thru screens which remove any large slivers, strip or pieces of wood that may have been chipped off by the stones.

The pulp is then run thru a number of refining processes which further reduce any coarse parts of it, so that the resulting product is very even in

**Sixty Tons of Paper Turned Out Every Day by Two Immense Machines. How the Paper is Manufactured and Handled**

placed in what is known as the heater engine, which is a large horizontal cylinder containing a revolving wheel with paddles on the circumference, which as they revolve beat the pulp and sulphate into a mushy consistency, and at the same time mix it with a certain quantity of water.

It is at this stage of the manufacture that any coloring is done that is desired to be in the paper. If paper was manufactured from pulp and sulphate without any coloring matter it would be rather yellow in color, but by introducing a certain amount of blue matter it is possible to produce from this yellow mass a paper that appears quite white to the eye when dry.

The mass of pulp, or stock as it is known in the heater engine, is not very inviting in appearance, however it is perfectly clean, having almost nothing in it but the pure wood product.

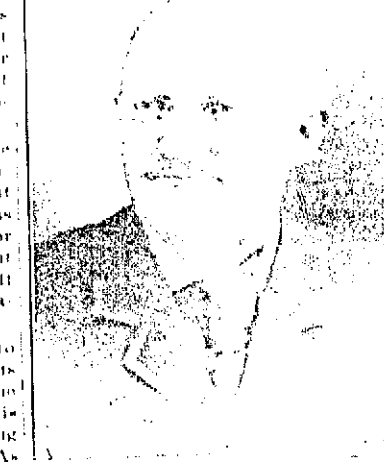
After the stock has been in the heater engine long enough to thoroughly mix it with the required amount of water and coloring matter, so as to make sure there are no lumps or other substance that might prevent it from making a smooth product, it is ready to be taken to the paper machine.

The water engines are emptied into immense vats, and from these vats the stock is pumped to the machine in a continual flow, so that there is always an abundance of stock flowing on the screens of the machine. As this stock flows into the machine it resembles a rather poor quality of skim milk, and one would hardly think that there was enough wood pulp in it, as it flows out over the screen, to make a sheet of paper.

The first operation in the machine is to allow the stock to flow on to a brass wire screen, which continually revolves away from the source of supply, and as it is carried along horizontally on this screen the water in

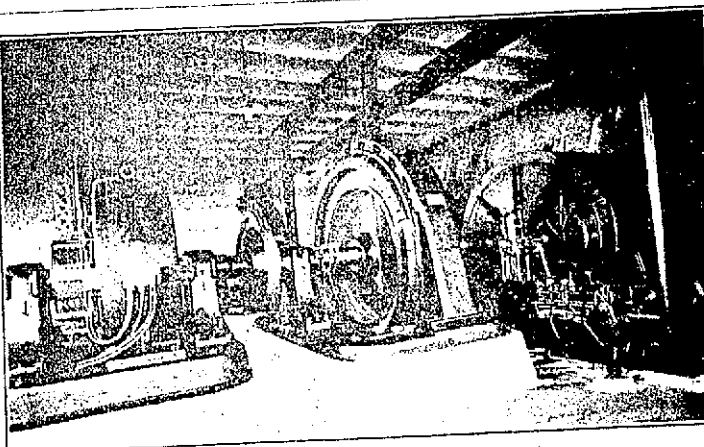
is far better, a sheet from the rolls in the dryer rolls, the same operation and this goes through with again. The paper is still very soft and easily broken and torn. It has

Then where the paper pump from the rolls in the dryer rolls, the same operation and this goes through with again. The paper is still very soft and easily broken and torn. It has



NEILS JOHNSON, President

The first president of the Consolidated Water Power Co., and one of the founders of the organization. It was one of Mr. Johnson's greatest ambitions to see a paper mill located within the present plant grounds, and it was while on a trip east engaged in looking over machinery for a plant that he was suddenly overtaken by death.



THE LARGE GENERATORS

As a matter of fact, the paper is as good as many of the common grades of book paper.

This paper is turned out at the new mill at the rate of sixty tons per day, and when the mill has been thoroughly put in running order it is expected that the output will exceed this by some tons.

The new mill was commenced on the 5th day of February, 1903, and from that time until its completion in April, 1904, a large gang of work-



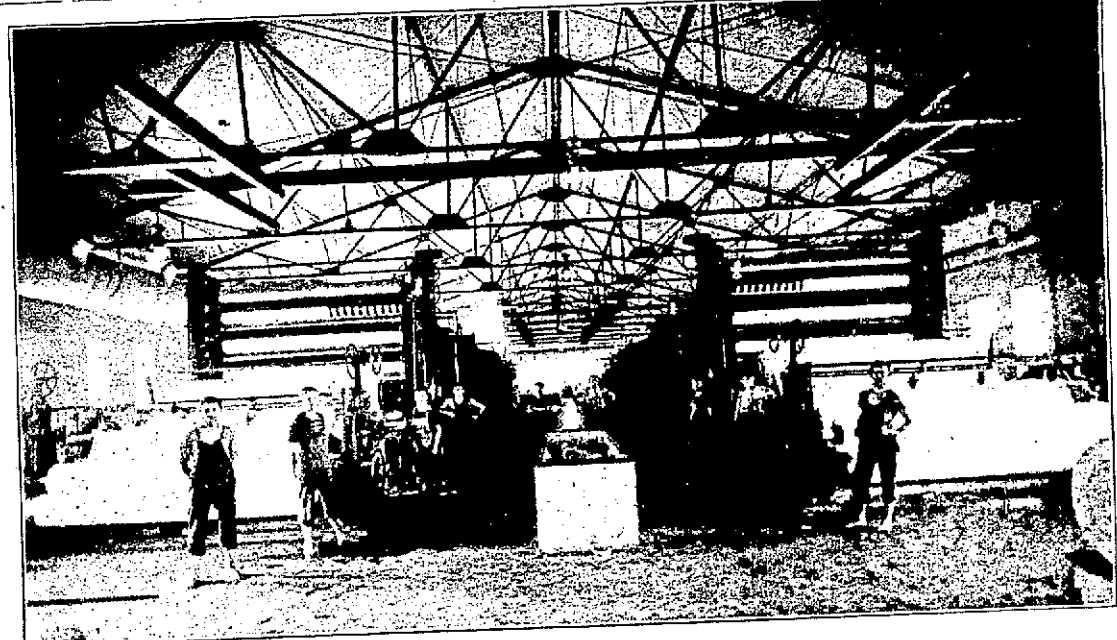
GEORGE W. MEAD

Secretary and manager of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co. Mr. Mead is a comparatively recent addition to the ranks of our business men, but he has identified himself so closely with the interests of the city and has done so much to promote the interests and push the work of the Consolidated company that he already seems like an old resident. It is largely due to his energy and tireless work that the magnificent mill now stands where it does and that the object for which the company was organized has been accomplished.

of the dam were commenced about a year ago. Aided by electric drills, steam shovels, hoisting engines and dummy railroads, huge bowlders were blasted from the face of concrete.

The dam is the largest in the state, being 1700 feet over all. Aside from ample spill-way, it is provided with ample spill-gates and sluices, all of which are operated mechanically. An average head of thirty feet will be maintained affording about 8,000 horse power to the Turbines. From the head waters on the east end of the dam is a small canal running to the mill of the Pioneer Pulp Co., as also to the foundry of Reichen & Sons. On the west end is a large bay commanded entirely by a guard-lock and closes up to the company's pulp mill and power house in which there are at present installed eight pairs of horizontal wheels of 1,000 horse power to the pair. The power from five of the wheels is consumed by the ground wood pulp mill which has a daily capacity of sixty tons. The remaining wheels drive the electric generators which in turn impart its energy in tributary lines through the paper mill, the flour mill and grain elevator of the Grand Rapids Milling Co., and to whom else the surplus power may be sold.

The company is endeavoring by a progressive policy to dispose of its surplus power in a manner which will be beneficial to the city's growth. The buildings of the company are constructed of brick and steel on concrete foundations and cover an area of 75,000 square feet. The general appearance is very pleasing. Menominee pressed mold brick having been used in the construction. The interior of the building presents a light and lofty appearance due to the judicious use of structural steel from which girders, trusses rest on twenty foot centers, and in addition to carrying the roof, are saddled with girders for traveling cranes and hoists.



THE MACHINE ROOM

The wood is unloaded from the company's own tracks on an elevated dyke running parallel to the river frontage, and floated to the wood room. This room is 40x80 feet and contains the logs hand operated by a 5 horse power geared motor, a friction footed 48 inch circle saw direct connected to a 15 horse power motor and six barbers direct connected to motors of 10 horse power each.

By a system of conveyors the wood is carried to the grinder room where it is situated 10 grinders set in tandem each set direct connected to a pair of 40 inch Sampson wheels. By means of 2-6 inch centrifugal pumps direct connected to 50 horse power motors, the stock is lifted to three Moore screens, the tailings going over three new Success screens. The wet machine-room which is 20x54 feet contains three docters and four 81 inch wet machines each driven by a back geared 7 1/2 horse power motor. The equipment of the heater-room comprises six 1000 pound beaters, Wagg Majestic jordan, while in the basement is located two 12x16 horizontal beaters and two 12x16 horizontal stuff chests, moving parts of which are driven by the heater line, shaft direct connected to one pair of 40 inch Sampson wheels.

Two 175 horse power motors situated in the center of a variable speed shaft supplies the power for the paper machines, which have a daily capacity of sixty tons. The stuff pumps, vacuum pumps and other auxiliary parts have their individual electric appliances. The usual hood over the paper machines has been omitted, for here with a system of blowing, and exhaust fans placed above the machines, the room is kept perfectly clean of steam and any condensation. So perfect is this arrangement, that a complete change of air can be had in four minutes time. The general ap-

pearance of all machinery conveys an idea of solidity and simplicity.

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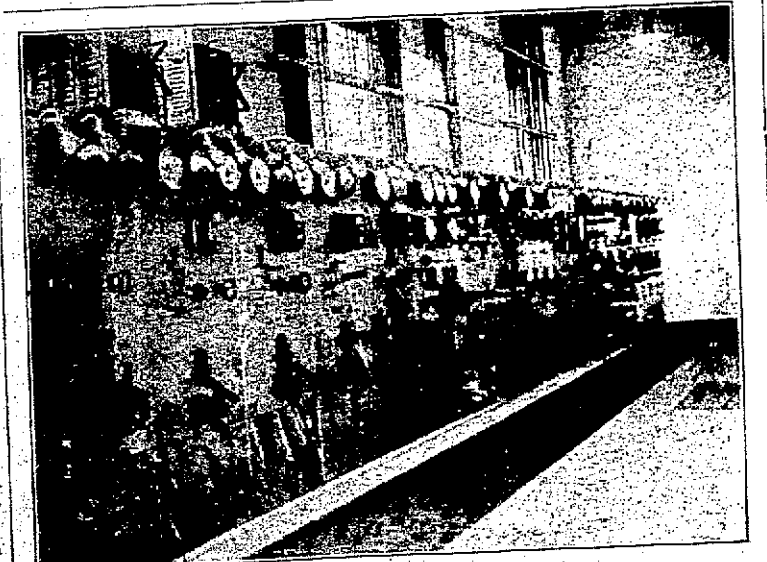
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enters practically no other substance but wood.

The wood used is spruce. This spruce is used in the manufacture of what is known to the trade as pulp and sulphate. The difference between pulp and sulphate lies in the fact that the pulp is ground on high grindstones, and consequently has a short fibre, while the sulphate is made by digesting the wood, or strips of wood, consequently leaving the fibre long and intact.

When it comes to manufacture the paper a certain amount of sulphate is mixed with the pulp to give it additional strength; a paper made of pulp alone would be very brittle and would not stand the wear and usage to which even the average newspaper is put.

In the manufacture of print paper, however, comparatively little sulphate



THE SWITCH BOARD

texture. The pulp, then containing considerable water, is taken to the wet machine where it is deposited on the roll of the machine, and after a certain amount has accumulated it is removed by the person in charge. The resulting product of this wet machine is a piece of pulp board, it might be called, very even and smooth in texture and of a light yellow color.

This pulp board, as it comes from the wet machine, is damp and pliable and is readily folded into small compact bundles, and as each bundle is taken from the machine it is weighed and an account kept of it. This pulp can be used immediately in the manufacture of paper, or it can be stored away and allowed to dry and kept indefinitely.

The manufacture of sulphate is done in an entirely different manner. In this case the wood, which is either spruce or hemlock is sawed into lengths, the bark removed, after which it is cut into fragments, the resulting product appearing like a pile of chips in any ordinary wood yard, where one has been chopping with an ax.

These chips are put into an immense vat, which in the mills are called digesters. After the vat is full they are treated to a bath of a solution containing sulphuric acid. The acid removes everything from the wood excepting the fibre, which comes out somewhat whiter than pulp, and has the characteristic of being quite tough.

This sulphate is also run thru the wet machine, and is dried and in many cases is shipped to distant cities, as some mills have no sulphate plant, and have to buy this part of their product.

We now have the two products of the wood ready to be manufactured into paper. In order to do so a certain amount of pulp and sulphate are



THE FINISHING ROOM

the pulp goes thru the screen leaving the wood product on the screen in a very mushy and sticky condition.

At the end of the screen it passes under a roller, which to a certain extent, squeezes out the surplus water. From the screen the paper jumps across to the felt rolls where it is carried along farther and rolled again, which takes out more of the water, after which it goes across to the drying rolls. These drying rolls are immense affairs and each one weighs several tons. They are heated by steam, so as the paper passes over them, being held in place by a felt, it is gradually dried until when the end of the machine is reached it is completely dry. From the dryer rolls it goes to the calendar rolls, which are a set of heavy polished steel rollers, and here is where is given the finish to the paper. From the calendar rolls it is wound on to the winder, on the back end of the machine, and it goes on through in a continuous sheet, often miles in length, without a break.

After being rolled on to the rollers at the back end of the machine the paper is re-wound and is split into proper widths to be used on a perfecting press. The width of the paper from the machine is often such that several rolls of proper width can be made from one roll from the machine.

To the reader it may sound possible that it was all clear sailing in the manufacture of paper; that all that is necessary is to start up the machine, supply the stock, and let it do the rest. This, however, is not the case. Not only is it necessary to supply just the proper amount of stock in order to give the right weight to the paper, but every part of the machine must be so regulated that it travels exactly at the same speed, otherwise the paper will tear or wrinkle, and the product would not be marketable.

It is quite a fine art to get the paper started on a machine. When it leaves the screen and goes onto the first felt it is very tender and its con-

had no drying as yet and is merely in a mushy condition, but once it is gotten onto the drying rolls the rest of the operation is not so hard.

The next jump that the paper makes is from the drying rolls to the calendar roll. Here the operation is not very difficult as the paper is now dry and handles with comparative ease.

(Continued on Page Twelve)



ISAAC P. WELLER

Treasurer of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Co. Mr. Weller, also still young in years, probably has as heavy interests in Grand Rapids as any man in the city. Besides being treasurer of the Consolidated company, he is also vice president of the Bank of Grand Rapids, in which he holds a large interest, and to which he devotes the greater part of his time. He is a Grand Rapids product, having been born in the city and has practically lived here all his life, with the exception of the few years he has attended the university and traveled abroad.



## OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS

### CRANMOOR.

Lieut. Frank Whitlock, U. S. A., and wife are spending a portion of their vacation at the W. H. Fitch homestead. Mrs. Whitlock was on the marshes during the disastrous forest fires of 1892 and is much impressed with the wonderful changes which have taken place since her former visit. The lieutenant is also becoming much interested in Wisconsin's peculiar and prominent industry of cranberry culture.

Mrs. Hart of Chicago is visiting her relative Mr. S. N. Whitlock and will remain some time renewing acquaintance with former friends.

Instead of the usual cranberry growers' dinner formerly a feature of the entertainment but which on account of its undue proportions has grown to be too much of a burden upon the ladies in charge—the social function of August gathering will take the form of a basket picnic. The honored guests from abroad, however, will be amply provided for by the Committee on Entertainment of which Mr. A. K. Bennett is chairman, and with whom all desiring to cooperate will confer.

### RUDOLPH.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gmelin and children of Grand Rapids, spend Sunday here visiting friends.

Nicholas Richard of Grand Rapids was the guest of friends and relatives here on Sunday.

Mrs. Joe Dupree of Grand Rapids was visiting in this town last Sunday.

Mrs. T. Fountain of Grand Rapids was among those who visited here on Sunday.

Miss Myrtle Sharkey left on Saturday night for Chicago where she will join her sister Maude.

Charlie Passano, who is employed at the Shattuck farm spent his Sunday in Grand Rapids.

Miss Marie Livermash has been quite ill the past week, but is somewhat better at this writing.

Mrs. Louis Livermash has returned to Star Lake after several weeks spent here and at Grand Rapids visiting relatives and friends.

Uhas, Daily expects to harvest about 100 tons of hay from his land this year.

Joe Grandshaw has bought Peter Kozar's hotel and saloon and will run the place.

H. Redlick has gone to Now Lisbon to take charge of a steel crew.

Ernest Leroy of Star Lake visited relatives here last week.

Miss Daisy Bratton, who is employed in Grand Rapids, spent Sunday with her parents. She was accompanied home by Miss Ruth Baumgardner.

Will Brady and John Fitzgerald was in Milladore last Saturday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Weather's of Nekosha visited among friends and relatives here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Alloo and family of Park Falls will again make their home in this town or vicinity.

A large party was given on Lee Alky last Friday night in honor of his birthday. It was held in Belmont's hall. There being about 200 friends in attendance. Tables were spread all the length of the hall and refreshments were served. Afterward the tables were cleared away and all indulged in a social hop. Every one returned to their home at a late hour, satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

Misses Rita Bruggman and Alice Akoy were in Grand Rapids on Saturday doing some shopping and also calling on friends.

Rev. A. Van Sever was in Prairie du Chien on retreat last week.

Miss Irene Provost of Tomahawk is the guest of Miss Laura Provost.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynowski and George Werheim of Grand Rapids were guests at the Martin Hintz home on Sunday.

### MONROE CENTER.

The large frame barn owned by Hanson Thuermer together with four valuable horses, three calves, grain binder, double wagon, some hogs and a large quantity of hay and straw was totally destroyed by fire, cause of fire struck by lightning, no insurance. Estimated loss \$15,000.

John Murray has returned to his home seriously ill. Dr. Parham of Neodah was immediately called to attend him.

Mrs. Brown of Chicago is visiting her parents and other friends here.

Hay marshes are reported as being somewhat wet.

Applicants for county office are becoming almost as numerous as potatoes. Whether Paris Green would have the same effect on them dependent sayeth not.

Mr. Greenwood of Quincy, Wis., canvassed this town last week, taking orders for stereoscopic views.

Mr. Wake of Neodah was seen on our streets on day last week.

Thomas Tracy has built an addition to his house.

Mr. Klorjowski has built a new granary and otherwise improved his buildings.

Mrs. Cory is very low. She is not expected to live.

Hoboes are abroad in this land. Nick Carr's store at Big Bluffs was recently broken open and some eighty dollars in cash stolen.

The ladies aid will hold a picnic Friday. Everybody welcome.

### Baptist Announcements.

On Sunday, July 31, the pastor will preach in the morning on "Jesus the Supreme Attraction." In the evening at 7:30, a special missionary program of music, recitation and addresses will be given. All are invited. Rooms at east end of bridge.

### VESPER.

Mrs. Carson Otto returned last Thursday from Union Grove, where she had been called on account of the illness of her daughter Mrs. Hurl, and her two little girls came with her for a short visit.

Don Latus of Grand Rapids spent part of last week visiting with his friend, Willie Gust.

There is considerable interest being manifested over the division of the school district No. two of the towns of Hansen and Arpin. Mr. Goble, worthy has taken charge of the work.

Miss Nellie Victory, who had been visiting friends here for some time, returned to her home at Rodney last week.

Miss Ida Halverson of Grand Rapids has been engaged to teach the school the coming year in joint district No. two. She comes highly recommended and will, without doubt, give us a successful school year.

E. W. Merrill has been engaged as principal of the Jubeck school, which begins the first Monday in September.

Miss Clara Johnson of Saratoga was here last week renewing old acquaintances. She has been engaged to teach the Arpin school at a substantial salary. She is a very successful teacher and we congratulate the Arpin school board on their selection.

Isaac Brady, traveling for the Wynman Partridge Co. of Minneapolis, was in town one day interviewing our merchants.

The dance given here last Saturday night as fairly well attended. Some of the young men, who gravitated constantly between the hall and the saloons, became quite hilarious.

The baseball game between Cranmoor and Arpin was a walk-away for Cranmoor. The visiting nine, as unobtrusively helped by four players from Grand Rapids.

P. W. Merrill has been attending the teachers' institute at Grand Rapids the past week. He reports one of the most successful institutes ever held in Wood county.

John Randall has put a new roof on his house and is otherwise improving it.

Mrs. Merrill spent several days this week with her friend, Mrs. Russell, at the Rapids.

### NEW ROME.

Big Flats gave a dance at Mr. Gorb's Saturday evening. All report a good time.

A large crowd attended the dance at Ben Barthe's hall Saturday evening.

John Sweet made a trip to Nekosha Monday.

Miss Verla Ross of Saratoga visited at Mr. Sweet's Sunday.

Miss Marie Labriol of Grand Rapids and Miss Eva Bennett of Cranmoor visited at Mr. Sweet's while on their trip down the Wisconsin river.

Miss Elsie Fagan of Big Flats visited at Mr. Gorb's Saturday.

Mrs. Smith of Westfield visited her sister, Mrs. Amundson, last week.

### ALFORD.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lea drove to Pittsville last Thursday, they were accompanied by Miss Edith Lundquist who has been visiting here.

Mrs. Bacon and daughters who have been visiting at O. J. Lea's went to Oshkosh last week.

Mrs. Schlegel and daughter, Mrs. C. P. Engel went to Nekosha Saturday to spend Sunday there.

There was a dance at the brewery at Roush park last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker and family of Sheboygan are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Husar.

Miss Mae Roush of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with her parents here.

Mrs. J. E. Nacht was a Grand Rapids visitor Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Nacht spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer at Walker.

### REMINGTON.

James Lowe of Tomah who has been the guest of his son, C. L. Lowe for several weeks departed for his home today. Mr. Lowe is hale and hearty considering his years and can read without the aid of glasses; he will be 79 years old next August.

A dance will be given at the home of Rudolph Hass tonight.

Miss Mary Cummings of your city departed on the evening train after an extended visit among relatives and friends here.

The farmers are busily engaged in cutting their rye which was a good crop in spite of the severe winter we had which was hard on rye.

We are sorry to note that Mr. Seibolin is still on the sick list. We hope he will soon be well.

Mr. Fiskie was a pleasant caller at the home of C. S. Lowe the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Stahl was a visitor at the home of C. S. Lowe.

Notice of Application. In County Court for Wood County.

In the matter of the Estate of Franz Endres, deceased.

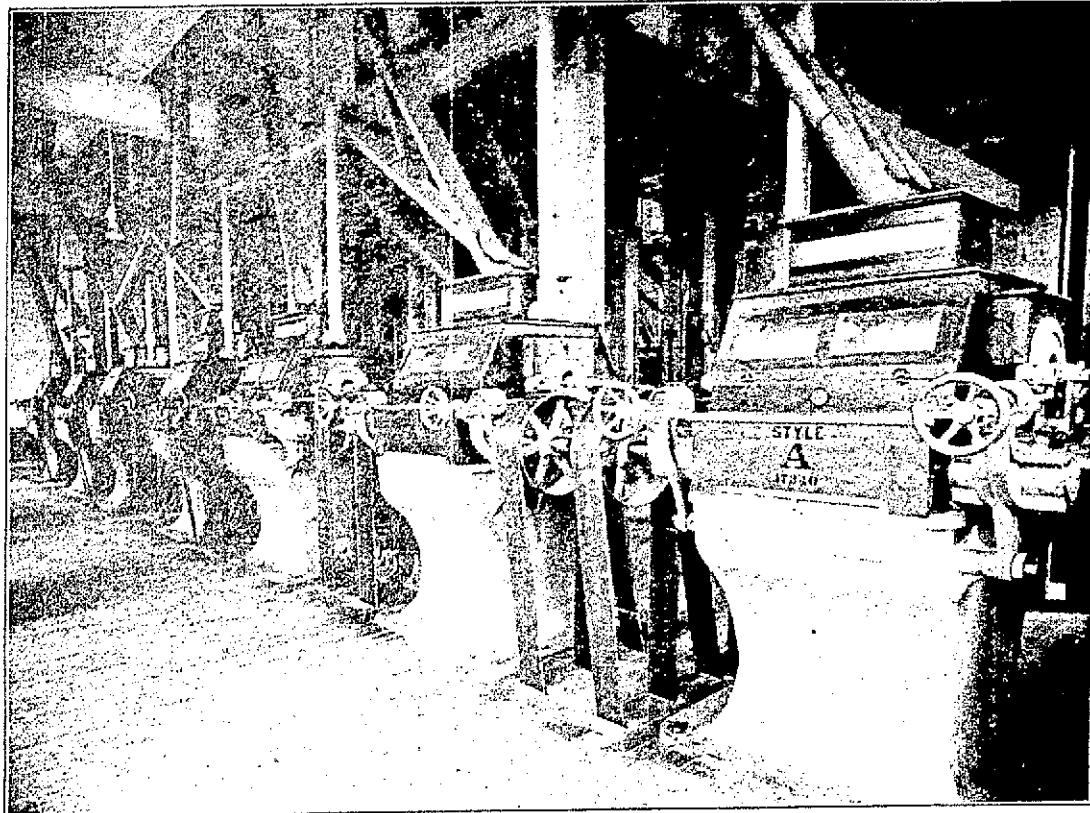
On reading and filing the petition of William A. Hanson administrator of the estate of Franz Endres, deceased, to the County Court of Wood County, Wisconsin, and that it is necessary to sell the same to pay the debts of said deceased and a return for license to sell same and it appearing to the Court that it is necessary to sell said real estate for that purpose.

It is ordered, That said petition be heard at the regular term of said court to be held in and for said county of the Grand Jurors of the City of Grand Rapids on the first Tuesday being the sixth day of September A. D. 1901 at ten o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, That this order be published at least three successive weeks before said day fixed for hearing of said petition in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a weekly newspaper published at the City of Grand Rapids, in said county and that a copy thereof be served personally on all persons interested in said estate and residing in this county, at least 20 days before said day.

Dated July 2nd, 1901.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY, County Judge.



THE GRINDING FLOOR.

The new mill of the Grand Rapids Milling company, of which an illustration is published in this issue, is one of the institutions of which the people of the city and the owners of the plant feel proud. It is unique in one way, being driven entirely by electricity, and is the only flour mill in the northwest that is operated in this manner.

The company originally owned power in the old water power at this place, and when the Consolidated company built their dam they bought the water rights of the mill and agreed to deliver to them the same equivalent in electric energy. The amount delivered is 125 horse power, but the mill does not require quite this much energy to drive the machinery.

To furnish the power in the mill there are four motors, one of 50 horse power, one of 40, one of 30 and one

of 20. The 50 horse motor drives the whole mill, which has a capacity of 150 barrels each twenty four hours. The 40 horse motor drives the rye mill, which has a capacity of 100 barrels in 24 hours and the 30 horse motor drives the feed mill and clean-

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### Blown 100 Feet by Dynamite.

Albert Thompson of the town of Richfield came near losing his life while engaged in blowing out stumps with dynamite on Monday. The accident happened on a new piece of highway in that town which he had contracted to build. A stick of dynamite weighing two pounds had been placed under the stump and the fuse attached. To make the shot more effective it is necessary to tamp the earth very closely over the charge and this Mr. Thompson attempted to do with his foot. By some unknown means the dynamite exploded, throwing him a distance of over 100 feet. His right side from foot to shoulder was badly lacerated but no bones were broken. Some men who were working near by when the accident happened say that for an instant the air was full of Thompson, pieces of stump and Richfield soil. Dr. Milne attended the injured man and says his condition is not serious. Mr. Thompson was in Marshfield yesterday and says the distance he was thrown, by actual measurement, was 105 feet.—Marshfield News.

Candy Kitchen Sold. Barnes & Voyer have sold their candy kitchen on the east side to G. W. Matthews of Fond du Lac, and Mrs. Matthews took charge of the stand on Friday. Mr. Matthews is a professional candy maker and should succeed in the place.

Piano for Sale. —A piano in good order for sale cheap, \$50. Inquire of Mrs. Geo. E. Hoskinson.

THE CHOICE OF FAME. Today the Kimball pianos are purchased by the great musical artists for their personal use, while the annual output is conceded to be double that of any other piano factory in the world.

Regarding the selection of these pianos by great artists it is interesting to know that Mme. Eames in a charming letter written to the firm of Kimball says: "Kindly ship the Kimball grand I selected at your warehouses that it may reach my home at Vallombrosa, Italy, by the time of my return from America, which will be about May 1. The Kimball baby grand which I purchased for the music room in my Paris home in 1895, has lost none of its original richness and brilliancy of tone, and I am more than ever charmed with it."

M. JEAN DE RESZKE writes on the same subject: "We have concluded to purchase Kimball pianos for our personal use."

M. EDOUARD DE RESZKE thus expresses his opinion: "I am absolutely satisfied with my Kimball piano."

MME. NORDICA mentions her choice as follows: "The more I use my Kimball piano the better I like it."

MME. PATTI, who took a Kimball upright with her to Craig-y-nos in 1889 and purchased a grand piano of the same make for her castle in 1897, writes regarding her selections: "It is a beautiful piano and has an exquisite tone."

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, "The Kimball piano is first-class in every respect."

Kromer Building.

W. H. Babcock & Company.

East Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Death of Mrs. Zelott Warren. Mrs. Zelott Warren died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ida Laurance, yesterday at the age of 81 years, 4 months and 10 days. Deceased had been sick for the past five years, during which she had been under the constant care of her daughter.

Mrs. Warren was born in Copenhagen, N. Y., but had been a resident of this section for the past thirty-two years.

The funeral occurs tomorrow from the house, Rev. W. A. Peterson conducting the services.

May Locate Here. C. E. Lester was at Joliet, Ill., last week and he reports that while there he visited his cousin who is engaged in the manufacture of pressed steel barrels. The gentleman's name is J. E. Phillips, as he is thinking of leaving Joliet, Mr. Lester told him of the advantages of Grand Rapids as a manufacturing center, and the result was that Mr. Phillips decided to visit this city before locating elsewhere to see if he could find a favorable site. The steel barrel that Mr. Phillips manufactures is one of his own inventions.

For Sale—Jersey cow. Inquire at this office. St.

WANTED.—500 cords of pine wood for pulp at the Pioneer Pulp Co.

### NEKOOSA WINS.

Grand Rapids no Match for the Paper Makers.

The game on Sunday between the Nekosha and Grand Rapids baseball teams resulted in a victory for Nekosha by a score of 8 to 4. It had been the intention to make the game for fifty dollars a side, but the city authorities would not let anything of this kind take place, so the game went ahead without the side bet.

The game started in as if our boys were going to have the snap they had predicted before the game, as they held the visitors down to goose eggs until the fourth inning. Then, however, the Nekosha began to get their second wind, and with what playing they did themselves and what the other side did not do, they managed to pile up eight runs while the home team was making four. At the end of the fifth inning Grand Rapids had their four runs made and Nekosha only had one, but the papermakers made three in the sixth, three in the seventh and one in the ninth, and at the same time held the Grand Rapids boys without another run.

There was a large and enthusiastic crowd in attendance but many were disappointed in the outcome. Fol held the visitors down to goose eggs, following was the lineup:

Grand Rapids  
Gorman p  
Petzold c  
Stratton 1st b  
Franks 2nd b  
Siebert 3rd b  
Brennan 4th b  
Bassett 5th b  
Vincent 6th b  
Baldewitz 7th b  
Laramie, umpire.

Nekosha  
Pol p  
LeRo c  
Groe 1st b  
Lapha 2nd b  
Foot 3rd b  
Munding 4th b  
Web 5th b  
Wel 6th b  
Smi 7th b

"Side Tracked" which is apparently an everlasting success will again be seen at the Opera House. In Walther's has taken un-usual pains in production this season and patrons will probably see the play much improved on the coming visit.

## ONE WEEK

We will give a prize with every cash purchase of

**\$1.00**

**Beginnig on Thursday, July 28th.**

Just received a carload of Jersey Lily and Hard-to-Beat flour  
Every Sack guaranteed

These are not Gold Dollars but Glass Dishes, such as

Water Pitchers Sance Dishes Cake Stands Sugar Bowls  
Syrup Jugs Vinegar Cruets Spoon Holders  
Creamers Pickle Dishes Butter Dishes

And other fancy dishes.

You will find everything in our line clean and fresh.

Groceries, Flour, Feed, Fruits and Vegetables, Fruit Jars  
and Tumblers

We aim to please. Try us. We are here to stay. Call and see us.  
Goods delivered promptly. Yours to please.

**CHURCH & SCHUMAN,**

THE WIDE AWAKE GROCERS.

Telephone No. 51.

Opposite Reporter Office.

## The Good Old Summer Time

There are many things to interest you here during the hot, sultry months of summer—things that will cure ailments—things that will make you cooler and more comfortable and keep you so—things that you should come here for if you want the best quality, the best service, the best (that is the lowest) prices.

### Summer Medicines.

We have many good remedies for those complaints that result and come with hot weather. It will pay you to keep yourself in the best possible condition by means of them. Of course if your sickness is more than a simple ailment our advice is that you call on your physician. When he writes his prescription we will fill it for you accurately, skillfully—just as he has ordered it.

### Summer Drinks

We have dozens of thirst quenching, throat cooling, temperature reducing drinks at our fountain. When you drink them you may be sure that you are drinking pure healthful beverages. Everything about our fountain is clean. Our



# CRANBERRY INDUSTRY

## Facts and Figures Concerning an Industry of Which Little is Known.

The best cranberries in the world are raised in the United States, and the best cranberries in the United States are raised in Wisconsin, and the best cranberries in Wisconsin are raised in Wood County. At least this is what Wood County growers think and they are supported in their belief by certain buyers and consumers who pronounce the Wisconsin berries to be excellent keepers, of superior flavor, and first class in appearance.

Growers of cranberries claim that the fruit has peculiar medicinal qualities not possessed by any other fruit. The acid in the berry has exceptional virtues as a tonic and laxative and thus when eaten serves both as food and medicine at once and the same time. Some of them also claim that this acid also serves as an antidote for scurvy by acting on the spleen and cleansing the human system, and that if the fruit is eaten in liberal quantities it will ward off all these ills.

This last may be true, for a visit to a cranberry marsh is about as enjoyable an excursion as one can imagine, and the hospitality and usefulness with which the visitor is received and treated, even though he be a total stranger, can only be equaled in the stories of the south and the manner in which strangers were welcomed into a household in the palmy days before the war.

There are three cranberry-growing districts in the United States, they being the Cape Cod, New Jersey and Wisconsin. Of the three districts Wisconsin is the smallest producer, but if she continues to gain in her rivalry for a few years she will soon be the second in production with a possibility of eventually becoming first. Cranberry growing in Wisconsin has passed through many vicissitudes, but the industry is gradually assuming a more solid basis and it seems now to have become enough of a science to be a permanent industry.

There was a time, not many years ago, when the raising of cranberries was left entirely to nature. When such a thing as science was not thought of in connection with the industry, when it was not necessary, in fact, to think of science, for nature did everything, and muscle and energy were more requisite and more sought after than brains in this branch of fruit culture.

But all this has changed. Today the cranberry grower is an authority on many subjects that his predecessor in the business never thought of, nor would it have done him any good. If he had, as the country then existed scientific theories would have been useless and the attempt to apply them would only have resulted in failure. As a consequence of this change, wild cranberries are no longer seen in the markets of the country while every autumn brings forth an abundance of the tame varieties, and while these varieties look much alike to the person who only buys a quart occasionally for the use of his family, they have as many distinctive features as the apple or any other sort of fruit and are as easily distinguished by the experienced grower.

There are early cranberries and late cranberries, and cranberries that must be marketed at once to avoid rotting. Then there are varieties that will keep all winter, a good sound apple, and there are many different shapes of fruit that are designated by appropriate names.

In the wild state cranberries grow in wet or moist places, where the ground is usually overflooded with water a part of the year. We say usually, but this might, with propriety, be changed to invariably. Yet men who have investigated the matter, and who are competent to speak on the subject, say that water is not a necessity in the growing of the fruit. This may be, and undoubtedly is, true, but the writer never saw a wild cranberry growing in a dry spot where there was not water at least a part of the year.

The wild "marshes" as they are called in the west, are generally covered with a thick growth of moss and grass, and the later is sometimes so tall that the berries are hardly discernible to a person standing close and looking down upon them, so that one not familiar with the ground might pass very close and never know that there were berries growing near. They are also scattered over the wild state over the ground in a very thin state, so that a tract of ground from which a bushel could be picked would probably produce ten times as many when properly cultivated. Fifty barrels from an acre of tame vines is not an unusual crop, so it must be realized that the berries are very thick on the vines when their small size is considered.

The passing of the wild berry and the appearance of the tame variety was a gradual transition and has reached over a period in the west of probably fifteen years. The berry growers did not make the change voluntarily, but nature seemed to be determined to force them into it, and she has succeeded. A few years ago all the men with a cranberry marsh had to do was to go out and harvest his crop when it was ripe and sell it, and there being very little other work connected with the industry the profits were something enormous when the crop was a good one, and when the crop failed he was nothing out excepting the few dollars taxes that it was necessary to pay on the hundred or so acres of marsh land, which was not much as a general thing, owing to the wild and unimproved state of the land.

But as years passed the good crops were less frequent in occurrence, it seemed as if something happened each season to cut down the production very materially or else ruin the crop altogether. There were frosts late in the spring that blighted the blossoms, frosts early in the autumn that froze the fruit, or maybe the season was so

ber of his hands so that the work can move steadily forward, and when the earlier berries are harvested, the later ones are ready to begin on, but of course there are times when he is unable to do this. The matter of harvesting is quite a fine point, as leaving the berries on the vines for a few days often improves their quality and weight fully twenty per cent, while at the same time there is always danger of frost at this season of the year, and the few days that are taken to improve the crop may result in the destruction of a large share of it.

But when picking has fairly started in earnest, then is the time to visit a cranberry marsh if one is looking for a chance to study human nature in its many phases. The ground that is but a few days before looked like a desolate waste of bog is now dotted with the many pickers that creep along on their hands and knees and gather the beautiful berries from their hiding places and bring them to the light of day.

On a good sized marsh will be found about two hundred or more pickers when the work has once got fairly started, and the only nationalities that are not found at the work are negroes and Chinamen. Everything else can be found there that can get there, and often men, women and children travel for miles to take part in the work.

In the owner also has a number of other buildings, among which are a boarding house, sleeping houses, stores, and a house for the pickers. The quality of these houses vary greatly with the individual taste of the owner. On some marshes the boarding house is all that is needed, while on others it is good enough for anyone. The store also varies from a crude board affair with a board across a couple of barrels for a counter to a neat building where everything is kept clean and in order and has a very inviting appearance. Of course the store only exists during picking time and is solely for the use of the pickers, as they are a long way from town and their tastes differ as much as those of other people.

Some of the sleeping houses are indeed wonderful and fearful in their interior makeup. Rows of bunk beds, and rows of beds, are not for adorn the walls, and generally exist in the cracks that generally exist in the walls the air inside of a still night would be anything but breathable. The pickers are crowded away like sardines in a box, but this makes no difference to them. They sleep in the sleep of the tired as well as the alert and do not spend any time worrying about the ventilation of their sleeping apartment.

The pickers are generally astir by five o'clock in the morning, and as soon as they have had their breakfast they start for the picking grounds. Each section of twenty-five or thirty pickers is under the supervision of a boss. These bosses are generally of the same nationality as the pickers they supervise, and it is their duty to see that the pickers do their work well and do not skip patches where the berries are not so plentiful as the pickers could desire. Pickers of different nationalities generally work together; the Germans in one section, the Poles in another, Indians in another, and so on to the end of the list, with a sprinkling of Americans and others who work together without any personal feeling one way or another.

Probably the most remarkable class that goes to a cranberry marsh is the Indians. They associate with no one outside of their own people either at work or during their recreation. They often live many miles from the marsh where they are at work, traveling the entire distance by team, with the whole family and entire household effects being contained in a rickety wagon that often looks scarcely able to sustain its own weight, while the motive power consists of one or two ponies that are generally the worse for wear. Arriving at the marsh the head of the family applies for work and if he is successful a place is selected and the tent in which the family is to reside is pitched. While the Indians tend to be generally some where near each other, they are often far enough separated to be out of sight.

When one tries to converse up in his mind an Indian village, he thinks of a beautiful greenward with the spreading branches of the giants of the forest sheltering it, while near at hand rippled a murmuring brook, and all that sort of thing, but in actual life it is much different. The Indian really seems to tax his brain to find a spot that is unfavorable for his purpose. His tent is generally surrounded by brush and weeds up to the very door, with no attempt at a path out to the main road. Often, though, the camp is only a few rods from the road, it is almost impossible to get to it, but when the tent is reached, a peep into the interior often reveals a varied assortment of humanity, bed clothes, questionable looking victuals, etc., that is anything but inviting.

The noble red man of the cranberry marsh is a degenerated specimen when compared with Cooper's ideal of a brave and sinewy. The modern Indian is a fat, grossy duffer, whose sole object seems to be to get as much work as possible out of the other members of the family, especially the female portion, and to do as little as possible himself. This may seem an exaggeration, but it is a fact that the Indian who retains his wildness enough to live in a tent is much averse to live in any form. Where the Indians live on reservations and have been schooled and otherwise civilized, this does not seem to be so much the rule, and many of them are found performing manual labor the same as any other class of people.

The cranberry marsh Indians have also the reputation of being the greatest thieves on the face of the earth, as it is said they will steal anything that they can lay their hands on, but otherwise they are very good workers, and they pick their berries very clean and do not make any attempt to cheat their employer on measure; as is often the case with other nationalities. They are not hard workers, however. They generally do not get to work until about nine o'clock

in the morning and by 4:30 in the afternoon they are generally getting their traps together and soon after ward the store to get the day's provisions. These provisions by the way, are generally of rather a primitive nature, a few links of sausage and a loaf or two of pure bread, generally making up the purchases. The head of the house also generally has a few traps out for game, the flesh of which does to the pickers, and the heads can be turned into cash. The Indians have one peculiarity, that of drawing his salary every night. He allows it to accumulate so as to draw a stake at the end of the season like many of the pickers, but when his day's work is finished he cashes in his chips and gets the cash. These Indians are very hard to photograph, and while the writer did get a few snap shots of them, they were gotten by stealth, as the Indian knows a camera at long range and never allows one to get a hand on him if he can help it. In some instances where white men have walked up to them and photographed them before they knew what was coming there has been trouble immediately and it has taken considerable persuasion to keep them at work.

All sorts of cranberry pickers are a hard class of people to get along with, as they are forever shifting about and looking for men who pay a little more, or whose berries are better, but the Indians are much worse than any of the others. When something goes wrong with them the head of the house simply gets up from his head and knees, utters a guttural sound, and making a motion with his hand, the entire outfit rises to the occasion and leaves the premises. Argument, persuasion and reasoning are almost useless, and when they make up their mind to go, they generally go.

After the Indians get in from the marsh the other pickers begin to make their appearance, and they are indeed a motley crowd. They come trailing in, barefooted, bedraggled and wet to the waist, men, women and children, the latter ranging from babes in arms to young ladies, but all looking much the worse for wear and water. As they arrive thicker and thicker, an air of life begins to spring up about the place; first crackle and sputter, women and girls hurry from place to place with bottles of hot water, basins and other paraphernalia, incident to meal-getting, and there is a smell of frying bacon, steaming coffee and other like delicacies in the air, and all attention is concentrated upon satisfying the inner man.

Then there is a lull in the confusion as all are engaged in eating and the visitor is called to supper in the boarding house. Here the grub served is of excellent quality and is cooked in first class style, the cook at the boarding house being a person of recognized merit and ability. After a talk over the amount harvested during the day, the probabilities of a frost the coming night, and other subjects that go to make up the interest on a cranberry marsh, the visitor saunters forth to see what is going on about the camp. Here an entirely different scene greets his eyes. The supper utensils have been cleared away and no longer can be seen the wet and ragged ones that but a short time before were everywhere about. In their stead are young ladies neatly clothed in bright clean shirtwaists and skirts of the proper length for their years, while each one has on a neat pair of shoes. Their hair is done in the latest style and none would suspect that this was the same motley assemblage that was seen but an hour before wending its weary way in from the cranberry marsh.

Groups of old women stand about and gossip or discuss the affairs of the day, some in one language and some in another, while men play cards or sit about and smoke, talking over the chances of the crop, or tell stories, as their inclination leads. A little later the scene of a field is heard, and then there is a young stir of interest among the young folks, for this means that the dance is soon to begin, and for every hurdy to the dance hall, for every cranberry marsh would not work at a marsh that was not properly equipped in this particular, and as a hired to stay during the picking time to furnish music for the nightly dances. The dance begins at eight o'clock and continues until ten, when the fun is over for that night, and the thoroughly tired ones begin to think seriously of retiring for the night. The only exception to this routine is on Saturday evening when the dancing is kept up until midnight.

In a camp of two hundred and fifty souls there are as many different characters and phases of life as will usually be found in a city of moderate size. There are the industrious ones who come to the marsh for the sake of the money they can earn and carry home with them, and there are others who are out for what sport there is in it, and if they come out even with what they earn and the bill they have run at the store they feel that they are well paid for their trip. Then there are others who seem to hang about and work very little and spend very little, merely being satisfied with being about where the others are working.

The writer slept on the floor of a boarding house one night and outside at one corner of the house was a group of old women who talked continuously, while at the other corner four men played draw poker with all the most usual on such occasions, and the babble of the old women blended with the coarser tones of the men so that it was one continual stream of talk which gradually grew dimmer and less until it seemed as though it had stopped only a moment while sleep reigned. Then after this moment of silence there was a realization that something was the matter, and we awoke to consciousness to realize that the cook was shaking us and insisting that we get up. We were occupying the exact spot where he wanted to place the breakfast table, and until we got up it would be impossible to begin the operations for

the day. When we got outside the old women were engaged in getting breakfast, but the men were still playing poker as they had been the night before, with the exception that one of them had retired from the game, there being only three left.

The first man to build a dancehall on his marsh for the accommodation of the pickers was ridiculed by the other owners, but they very soon discovered that while he always had an abundance of bright young people to assist in harvesting his crop, they were generally short of help, and what they did have was of a very inferior quality, and the consequence is now that cranberry men vie with each other to see which can give their pickers the best accommodations and music for this occasion and thus secure many young people to assist them that the wages connected with the work would not tempt. The only ones who do not participate in these dances are the Indians. They occasionally have a dance, and when they do they always have a large audience, as it is noted about for days before and all the white people in the neighborhood make it a point to be present.

During cranberry-picking time there is a servant-girl famine in the towns situated in the cranberry district, for then many of the girls leave their place of employment and go to the marsh for a three weeks' outing. They are enabled to make much better wages and have a jolly time during their stay, and it has a fascination that few of them are able to resist. However, they can hardly be blamed, as the outdoor exercise must indeed prove a grateful change after a year of labor about the cookstove and in the performance of other household work, and as a consequence the housewives have learned to tolerate the inconvenience and get along as best they can during this time.

A great many of the foreigners who make a practice of going to the marshes in the fall take their entire families with them, and each mother does his or her mite in gathering the crop, so that there are many children to be found at the work, and a man with a large family of children will accumulate quite a little fortune during the three weeks' he is at the work. The pay for picking ranges from forty to fifty cents a bushel, and as a person can pick from two to four bushels a day, the day's work for a whole family often amounts to considerable sum.

As the berries are picked they are brought in and placed in the cranberry house, being in boxes so piled that the air can circulate among them. This is necessary, as the berries improve a great deal in color during the next two or three weeks, so that by the time the berries are all harvested the work of cleaning and sorting can be begun. As the berries come from the marsh they have a large amount of grass and moss and other foreign substance among them and this has to be removed before they are taken to market. There are also many imperfect berries, some probably that have been frost bitten, worm eaten, etc., and all of these have to be removed. The dirt and leaves are removed by the use of a fanning mill, after which the berries are looked over by girls who pick out all of the imperfect ones. The out of all the imperfect ones a series of screens that sort the different sizes. Wisconsin growers at their last August meeting adopted a set of rules governing the different sizes, they to be known as "pie," "standard" and "finney," according to the size. After this sorting and cleaning the berries come out as bright and pretty as any of the larger fruits and they are then barreled up and shipped to market. The price of berries differs somewhat with the supply, although growers have discovered that when they are so dear that the retail dealer has to charge more than 10 cents a quart for them the consumption falls off very materially, and as a consequence a small crop is harder to dispose of than a large one.

Certain varieties of cranberries are good keepers, and at every August meeting of the association there are exhibited many samples that have been kept over from the year before. In order to keep them so long they are stored in a very cool place where there is very slight change in the temperature. It shows, however, that they can be kept under favorable conditions. Cranberry men often express surprise that more people do not raise a small patch of this luscious fruit for their individual consumption, as a very small area would be sufficient to bear enough for any ordinary family and they would need little or no care at any time of the year.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Ten Years of Suffering. "I wish to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mrs. Mattie Burge, of Martinsburg, Va. "I suffered from chronic diarrhoea for ten years and during that time tried various medicines without obtaining any permanent relief. Last summer one of my children was taken with cholera morbus, and I procured a bottle of this remedy. Only two doses were required to give her entire relief. I then decided to try the medicine myself, and did not use all of one bottle before I was well and I have never since been troubled with that complaint. One cannot say too much in favor of that wonderful medicine." This remedy is for sale by Otto's Pharmacy.

—For Rent—A five room house in Lyon's second addition, west of St. Paul track. Inquire of L. W. Yllet, Iverson House, south of Market square, west side.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS &c.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description may immediately receive our opinion whether or not it is patentable. Our Office is open to the public. Send your sketch and description to MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York. A handsomely illustrated weekly, "The Scientific American," published by MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 65 N. E. Washington, D. C.

No Pay Unless Cured.  
I suffered from constipation many years—was dependent, dizzy, and pain and peculiar weakness in the small of my back. I used much medicine without help. Doctor Sevier cured me and I have stayed cured. Mrs. Anna Schneider.  
Doctor Sevier will be at the Witter House on Tuesday, August 3.

A Minister Testifies.  
Rev. C. Sand, of Harrisville, Wis., writes that Florida Tonic, the new rheumatism cure, in tablet form, cured two members of his congregation, one had suffered 18; the other 25 years! Daily Drug & Jewelry Co.

Constipation, headache, backache, feel mean, no appetite, all run down. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well and keep you well. Money back, if it fails. 5 cents. Tea in tablet form. Johnson & Hill Co.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.  
Shawl shaped capes are a Parisian novelty.  
Paris has desired the revival of the jumper gown hat.  
Chinese slippers, beautifully embroidered, are worn with kimono.  
White muslin is a preferred material for golf and shirt waist suits.  
A very popular method of trimming is with a ribbon gathered into a ruche.  
Crystalline, which resembles Indian silk, makes a very desirable undergarment.  
Unadorned modistes are being used for tailor made costumes for general wear.  
Sort Indian silk petticoats, elaborately trimmed with lace, are exceedingly pretty.  
The tourist suit in linen and mohair is worn as an accompaniment of the linen suit.  
Cedar brown, a soft pinkish-buff tone, is one of the favorite colors and comes perfectly with deep blue and under tones.  
Breakfast Frocks

Electricity not a Success.  
An electrician at Chicago, Ill., has been unable to cure a case of rheumatism. He says that the electric current is not strong enough to reach the affected parts. He says that the electric current is not strong enough to reach the affected parts. He says that the electric current is not strong enough to reach the affected parts.

March Land for Sale.  
I have a piece of land, about 100 acres, mostly cleared, and well watered. It is situated in a good location, and is well adapted for farming. It is for sale at a low price. Write to me for particulars. Alex. Moore, Grand Rapids, Wis.

## Old Man Simonides Had Faith in BEN HUR

So will you if you try it

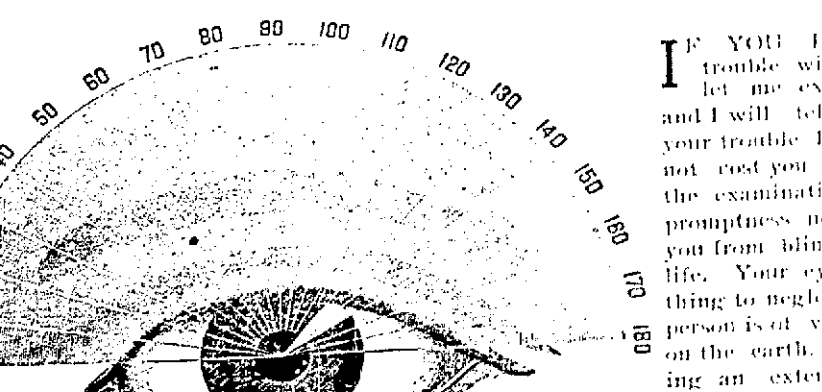


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Mill Agents  
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Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Clocks  
China, Musical Instruments of all kinds, Strings and musical supplies

Careful attention given to the repairing of watches and clocks  
**A. P. HIRZY**  
EAST END OF BRIDGE  
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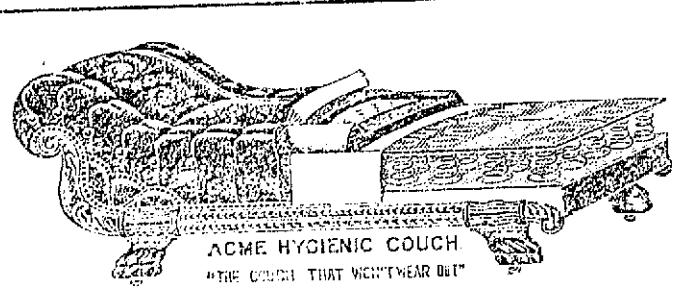


# Mid-Summer Prices

## It pays to buy Furniture at Ragan's

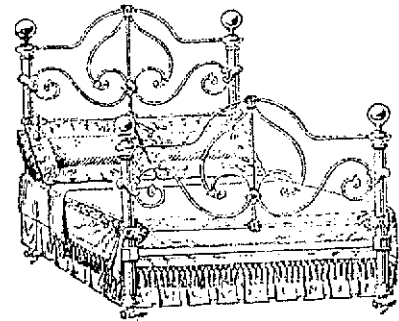
WHY? Because you will find a good stock to select from and always satisfy our customers--The main Point is PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT

Your credit is good for we sell for Cash or on the installment plan. Just as you wish. A small cash payment down, the balance on liberal monthly payments to suit your pocketbook.

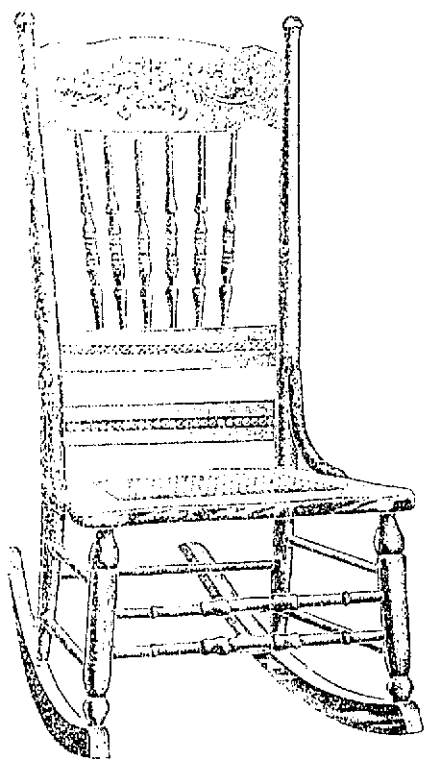


Couches at all prices from \$7.00 UP

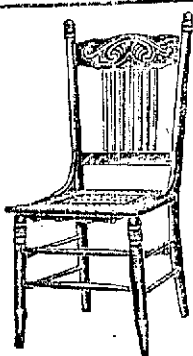
A good Iron Bed



\$2.50 UP

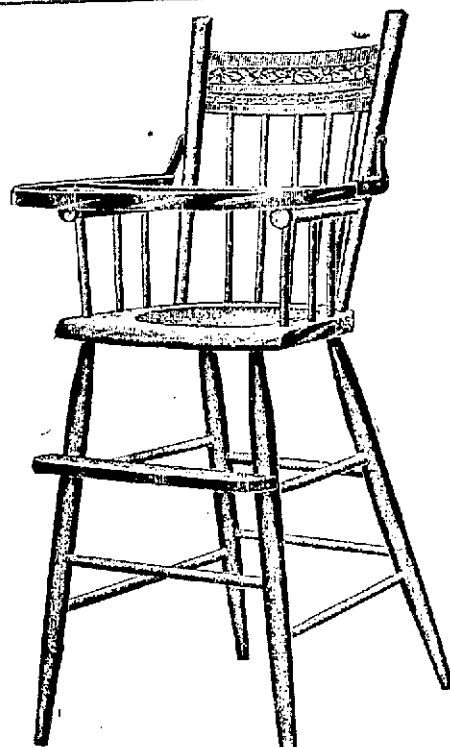


This Swing Rocker 98 cents



This sold Oak Chair 95c

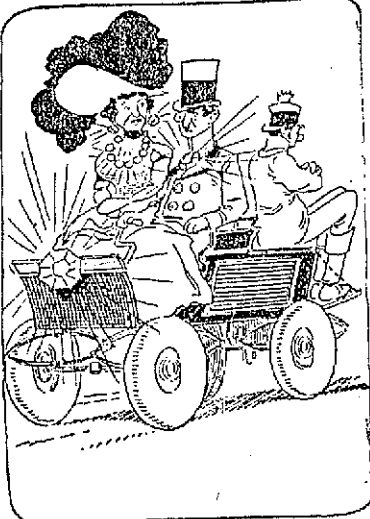
Fine new line of CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES, BEDDING, ETC., ETC.



This nice handsome High Chair 98 cents

# J. R. RAGAN

Successor to Geo. W. Baker & Son. EAST SIDE



You "auto" see our lumber yard. With everything complete. With which to build a mansion Or a cottage small and neat.

You "auto" see our Ceiling And Flooring made of Pine. You "auto" see our Siding And Mouldings--very fine.

You "auto" see our Shingles. Our Casings, Base and all That one would want when building. You "auto" on us call.

You "auto" save your money. You "auto" buy our goods. Which are of best material. The very finest woods.

## Grand Rapids Lumber Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS., West Side.



Weak Men Made Vigorous

What PEPPER'S NERVIGOR Did!

It is a powerful and quick-acting remedy for all cases of weakness, nervousness, and general debility. It is a blood-purifier and a tonic, and it is the only remedy of its kind that is both safe and effective. It is the only remedy that is both safe and effective. It is the only remedy that is both safe and effective.

ARE YOU GOING ABROAD?

Or are you going to buy tickets from Europe? If you are, you will find that the best and most reliable agent for the purchase of tickets is the Grand Rapids Lumber Co. They have the best and most reliable agent for the purchase of tickets. They have the best and most reliable agent for the purchase of tickets.

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### THE GREAT HEALTH SHOE FOR WOMEN

<b>FULL RUBBER HEELS</b>	<b>CORK CUSHION INSOLES</b>
Prevents jar to nerves and spine.	Fits the soles of the foot instantly.
Gives you the light springy step of youth.	Prevents concussion.
No noise.	Spreads wear evenly.
Relieves all nervous headaches.	Dispels perspiration.
Just like walking on velvet.	Anti-rheumatic.
	Disperses pressure.
	Springy.

**I. ZIMMERMAN,**  
Near End of Bridge, West Side. Grand Rapids, Wis.

## CITY MEAT MARKET

Fresh, Salt and Smoked MEATS.

All kinds of Fish, Poultry and Sausages. Cash paid for Hides and Pelts. Prompt delivery of orders, wholesale and retail.

**N. REILAND,**  
TEL. 275. EAST SIDE. GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

## Patronize Home Industry

by having your work done at the **Riverside Steam Laundry.**

All work guaranteed. **GEORGE BOYER, PROP.** West Side, Near Commercial House

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## DR. NORTON-ORR-NORTON CO.

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**DR. V. P. NORTON.**  
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"Why?" repeated the old man. "I have been looking for you for the past two weeks and now you want to run away from me. That is a pretty way for an only nephew to treat his uncle."

"So you are my uncle?" said Ogden quizzically. Then the spirit of adventure, which had been his guiding star all his life, seized possession of him, and he stepped into the vehicle, which started, plunging down the avenue toward Washington square.

On the way down he puzzled with himself as to the part which he was acting, or rather being forced to act. As nearly as he could gather from the conversation of the old man, he was his nephew Rodney. The last name had not been introduced into the conversation. Rodney seemed to have come from the west for a visit and to have left the house without warning, after a more or less violent quarrel with his uncle.

"What did you want to run away for, you young rascal? The girl is certainly as pretty a girl as you will find in the whole country, sir. It was only to be expected that she should show some courtesy about accepting you, but I am surprised that any nephew of mine would be such a fool as to run away from a pretty girl. Why did you do it, sir?" The old gentleman was very irate.

Taking his cue from the fragmentary information furnished him by these remarks, Ogden, resolved to carry through the comedy, straightened himself up and remarked, with his most dignified air:

"Because I trust that I am too much of a gentleman to force my attentions in any quarter where they are not wanted. I had read this sentence in some old fashioned book and thought it might go well with this elderly uncle."

The old fellow looked rather pleased and said:

"I should have understood it, my boy. The sentiment does credit to your blood and your breeding, sir. Just tell the girl you won't take 'No' for an answer and she will come around in time. Eh, sir, when I was your age I would have been delighted with the courtesies she has used on you."

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Entering the house, the old man, with Rodney in tow, made for the drawing room, where they could hear some one playing on the piano. The room was rather dark, but as they entered the light was good enough for Rodney to notice at once the uncommonly pretty girl seated at the piano. She got up hastily as they entered the room and ran to greet the old man. Then she turned to Ogden and said:

"So you have come back, Cousin Rodney? I was under the impression that you had left the city."

Feeling rather ashamed of himself for carrying on the deception, but overpowered by the desire for adventure, Ogden sat down and joined in the conversation, frowning carefully for time whenever he was asked a question the answer to which might betray his identity. Whenever he got a chance he stole a glance at the girl. He fancied once or twice that he detected a flicker of amusement upon her face. She was evidently watching him narrowly, and the conviction grew upon him that she suspected he was an impostor. The girl was certainly a beauty, and he could not understand why the real Rodney had been chosen enough to run away from her society, even if he had found his presence more or less unwelcome.

By and by the old gentleman excused himself upon the plea that he must take his regular afternoon nap and left the two young people alone. The moment he was safely out of hearing the girl broke into a peal of laughter and said:

"Did you think he had fooled me?"

She was taking it very nicely, thought Ogden, and he braced himself up enough to say:

"No, I knew you recognized my imposture. But believe me, I am not an intentional impostor. Your uncle picked me up on the street and swore up and down that I was his nephew. It would not have been proper to accuse him of falsehood, so I just came along."

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"You know, uncle is a bit near-sighted, and he will not, under any circumstances, consent to wear glasses. You do look wonderfully like his nephew. But don't you know who you are supposed to be?"

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## WOMAN AND FASHION

### WASHINGTON LETTER

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No material of the many shown makes more satisfactory dresses than white mercerized madras in its varied designs, and no model suits it better than this one with combined tucks and box platts. The lines of the back are admirable and give the tapering effect.

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# CHARLES S. WHITTLESEY

## REAL ESTATE - INSURANCE - LOANS

I have the exclusive control of Wisconsin Heights Addition of Grand Rapids

I have some rare bargains in Improved Farms, Wild Land and Timber Tracts. I control several tracts of timber land in northern Wisconsin, as well as some very desirable Cut Over Lands

Come and see me before buying and let me insure your property

## GRAND RAPIDS

## WISCONSIN

### FACTS ABOUT WOOD CO.

The Many Advantages of Wood County as a Farming and Dairying Country.

Twenty years ago the matter of securing land for farming purposes was a simple proposition. The United States government was the owner of millions of acres of splendid agricultural land and this could be had on Government terms, which were exceptionally liberal. Then a person could become the owner of 160 acres of land free of all cost, by simply complying with the government conditions. But this method of securing land is no more. To be sure the maps show lots of government land still open to settlement, but as a general rule it is not the land of land that would be selected by a man who figures on making his living on agriculture. However, the man who wishes to make a business of agriculture need not feel discouraged. There are still large quantities of land that can be secured at a nominal cost which is just as good as any that has ever been taken up from the government. In fact these chances are so plentiful and the land can be had on such easy terms and the markets for the farmer are so much closer at home and the prices paid for products are so much better that there is little doubt but what the chance to succeed is even better than it was for the man who took up a government claim a number of years ago, and then after he had succeeded in raising a crop often found that it was impossible to sell it at anything like a living profit.

Farming land is one of the few commodities of this country that shows a rapid increase in value. Ten years from now people who do not take advantage of the cheap land that is offered today will be wondering how they could have been so short sighted as to allow the opportunity to go by.

There is no state more favorably situated than is Wisconsin. At the extreme northwest of her border is the gateway of Duluth and Superior, on her western border, just over the line, the Minneapolis and St. Paul, while within her border on the Mississippi are LaCrosse and other cities. Along the eastern border with the commercial advantages offered by the Michigan and Lake Superior, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee and Marinette. On the northeast are the cities of the iron and copper mines. From an agricultural standpoint it is the manifest destiny of central Wisconsin to wait upon those great cities with the product of her fields, gardens and flocks, thus insuring our farmers with a home market, which is the best market in the world.

Geographically considered, Wisconsin occupies the same latitude as the southern half of France and Switzerland and the northern half of Italy, which are located adjacent to the borders of oceanic waters. Wisconsin is situated near the center of a large continental area, about 1,000 miles from the Atlantic ocean, 1,000 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and nearly 2,000 from the Pacific ocean. In altitude its lowest lands are 500 feet above the sea level, while its greatest elevation does not reach a height of 2,500 feet. Rib Hill, situated a few miles southwest of Wausau, and has a measured altitude of 1,582 feet above sea level. But Rib Hill is an isolated rocky point which rises more than 100 feet above the surrounding plain on which it stands. Gates county has a southern descent of from six to fifteen feet to the north, thus rendering all low lands susceptible to drainage.

It is hardly necessary to say anything regarding the healthfulness of Wisconsin climate. The number of people who every summer come to Wisconsin to spend the heated term is evidence of the healthfulness of the summer season, and to the man or woman from a few hundred miles further south it is indeed a grateful change to feel the invigorating air that blows down over the state even during the hottest season of the year. Of course there are sunstroke is unheard of in this section. This is attributed to a certain extent to the fact that the nights are invariably cool even in the hottest weather, and thus the system is allowed to recuperate so that it can stand the demands of the

such diseases of sheep are traceable to dampness and want of climatic conditions. The food product of this region is also very favorable to the raising of sheep, all that is needed growing in profusion. It has been urged against sheep raising in this country that the expense of winter feeding is too great to make it profitable, but when it is considered that one acre of common pasture land will feed only three sheep during the summer, while of the hay is allowed to mature, this same acre will produce two and one half tons of hay, which will feed ten sheep during the winter, it will be seen that winter feeding is not as expensive as summer feeding. Raising sheep in central Wisconsin has not beyond the experimental stage and large incomes are made every year in this industry.

The raising of hogs in Central Wisconsin can also be done at a good profit, and farmers are every year going more and more to this branch of the industry. The value of pigs for fattening hogs can be shown from the results obtained at the Ontario Experimental Station. 120 pounds of pigs and 257 pounds of corn meat together made 300 pounds of gain with hogs, while 500 pounds of corn meat and 250 pounds of fat alone, to produce 300 pounds of gain. From these results it is clear that the pig crop is one of great value for fattening and growing hogs. That this crop is especially adapted to the north has been abundantly proven, and there is no doubt but that this factor of itself will greatly contribute to the development of swine husbandry in our northern counties.

One peculiarly advantageous feature of farming in Northern Wisconsin is the absence of excessive drought or excessive drought or excessive rainfall. Scientists claim that it is owing to the large quantity of timber that the seasons of Northern Wisconsin are more uniform than they are farther south or west in the prairie country. Northern Wisconsin never had what can be termed a crop failure, either from excessive drought or excessive moisture. There have been years when rain was scarce, but never has it been scarce enough to do the damage that it does farther south, even in our own state.

Hay, small grain, potatoes, onions, peaches, lemons, etc., are sure crops, while corn has already become a staple crop. Buckwheat is a remunerative crop, and seldom fails to make a good yield. The growing of tobacco is being quite extensively introduced. The following varieties of standard apples for the past twenty or more years with perfect success: Wolf River, Wealthy, Sweet Russet, Banane, Yellow Transparent, Duchess and Whitney. Particular attention is called to the potato industry. Wolf River has already assumed mammoth proportions. They carry a high percentage of starch and are deliciously flavored, both of which qualities are recognized in the Chicago and more distant markets as shown by the prices paid for Wisconsin potatoes. The above needs no comment, read for yourselves. Central Wisconsin will produce equally well any crop that can be grown in the southern part of the state, while grass grown in the northern portion of the state will double discount that grown farther south, as is clearly shown in the state census report of 1895 which \$8.62 per acre of hay is the average for the whole state. According to the state statistic report by counties in 1895, the value of hay per acre in Chippewa county was \$16.00. Would like very much to be able to report the comparative yield of potatoes with the above states, but have not the statistics at hand. Various kinds of small fruit grow remarkably well; strawberries, raspberries, currants, blackberries, plums and crab-apples being most prolific and profitable.

Oats do exceptionally well in Northern Wisconsin, because of the cool climate, which allows it to grow more slowly and does not force the ripening of the grain, as is apt to occur farther south where the days are hotter, and the period of seedling lasts much longer than in the northern part of the state. Large yields of grain are almost certain reward of planting and there are always good markets for what may be raised. One of the questions that often occurs to the man who contemplates locating in Wisconsin is whether or not fruit can be raised in the state. Of course those that reside here have no doubts on the subject, and prospective settlers need have no fear of this line. Regarding the small fruits, such as the strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, and currant, it

may be affirmed without question that no section of the union offers better opportunities for their culture than Central Wisconsin. All these fruits are native (through this region, which proves the adaptability of the soil and climate to them. The larger fruits, such as the apple, pear, plum and cherry, of which the bearing trees must endure the weather of the winter unimpaired, are not so successful. In fact, there are many varieties of apples that may be grown with profit. There are also large cranberry marshes in this region, and it is probable that no class of farming or horticulture yields the large profits as does the raising of these berries.

**WISCONSIN SAND SOIL.** Many people consider sand land as practically worthless for farming purposes. The trouble has been, not with soil, but with the people living on this kind of land. An all-wise providence created everything for a purpose. It remains for man to discover what that purpose is, and then turn the discovery to his own good and advancement.

Progressive farmers living on sandy soil are learning that under the proper treatment they have a quick, profitable and productive soil. A soil that will produce crops equal in quantity and quality with those grown on what is commonly considered the best and most fertile soil.

It is not the purpose of this article to treat of the subject exhaustively, but to turn the minds of thinking people to a soil of sand looked at with disdain, as being worthless.

It is the writer's belief that in ten years time sandy land will be the most sought after land for farming purposes. The readers ask, why? There are several reasons, all of them good. In the first place the soil is quick, warming up rapidly in the sun and sending plant growth along at a lively rate. Then the soil works easily, does not bake and become hard when the sun comes out hot, after heavy rains. Third, the soil is porous thus insuring good drainage, a factor to be reckoned with in heavier soils. This same porosity is another advantage in that it allows circulation of air among the roots of growing plants.

Sandy soil in Wisconsin is an unsorted glacial drift containing the elements found in all soils. The element lacking nitrogen. And to supply this lacking element is the property of the farmer. Solve this and the land is made fertile and valuable.

We purpose to do this by growing clover and alfalfa. Alfalfa is especially adapted to the sandy soil of Wisconsin and will make this soil all that is said for it is this article, to quote:

"As a soil renovator alfalfa cannot be excelled. Its long roots penetrating the subsoil, store up nitrogen gathered from the atmosphere. Red clover has reduced many a worn out farm. Many of the farms in the greatest potato producing (sand soil) counties in Central Wisconsin were practically abandoned twenty-five years ago because the light soil was exhausted by over cropping. Nitrogen introduced through medium of clover has restored the soil to its former fertility, and today it is producing from two hundred to four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre."

On this subject a Colorado authority says: As a renovator and enricher of the soil alfalfa is conceded the equal, if not the superior, of red clover; for, as has been well said, it is a nitrogen gatherer of the first magnitude, and the long roots draw ash elements from depths where no other crops can feel, storing them up until, by their own decay, they again give them up to succeeding crops. Good examples of alfalfa as a soil improvement are seen in Colorado, where are raised the largest yields of superior potatoes which have made "Colorado" almost a synonym for potato perfection. Alfalfa naturally grows the best of potato producing soils are the growers have discovered, their gains are greatly enhanced by planting on land previously in alfalfa."

Alfalfa is a wonderful plant, the more you cut it the more there is to cut, that is, it must be cut three or four times each season, and will make from one and one half to two tons per acre of the most palatable and nutritious hay from each cutting. Any one familiar with the great stock yards knows that steers fed on alfalfa alone will sell within 10 to 15 cents per hundred of prices brought for the best corn fed cattle.

The land on the east side of the Wisconsin River to the immediate east and south of Grand Rapids is just the kind of land here discussed. Ridden thru this part of the state one

passes many fine farms, with large well tilled fields, fine buildings and having a prosperous appearance, with the other side of the road lies with the land, just as good, waiting for some one to improve it, and create a home for himself. This land sells from seven to twelve dollars an acre, and one can easily clear up and get from five to fifteen acres under cultivation the first year.

Without question this land will soon be some of the most valuable and most sought after land in Wisconsin. Charles S. Whittlesey.

**Brutally Tortured.** A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Goloback of Colusa, Calif., writes: "For 15 years I endured insupportable pain from rheumatism and nothing relieved me but the relief everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for liver and kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Dr. J. C. Jewell & Co.

**Science for the Farmer.** The state agricultural experiment stations have been the largest single factor in the advancement of American agriculture. They have revealed light and truth where tradition and superstition prevailed for centuries. They have brought science to bear on the practical problems of the farmer. They have brought the policies and practices of agriculture more nearly into harmony with the laws of nature. They have given a new impetus to intellectual life on the farm. They have demonstrated that it pays to think.

The statistics have first of all cleared the atmosphere of superstition. They have revealed needless loss and waste in methods that were considered sound and profitable. They have pointed the way to economy of labor and high returns. They have aided in systematizing and classifying practical and accurate information about successful agriculture. The statistics have pointed out the differences between right and wrong methods and the meaning in dollars and cents. Specific cases can be named by the score where the direct benefit equals the entire cost of the stations since their organization.

**Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.** This remedy is certain to be needed in almost every home before the summer is over. It can always be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is especially valuable for summer disorders in children. It is pleasant to take and never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now? It may save life. Otto's Pharmacy.

**C. M. & St. P. Ry's Excursion Rates.** Daily until September 20th the C. M. & St. Paul Ry will sell excursion tickets to Bay View, Frankfort Harbor Springs, Ludington and a great many other points in Michigan at exceedingly low rates and with favorable return limit.

**Cures Sore Throat.** Sulphur and molasses are unpalatable remedies. Gloria Lung Balsam, a preparation of honey, will cure sore throat, as far as about 60c. per bottle. Daily Drug & Jewelry Co.

**Devils Lake Reservation.** 110,000 acres open for settlement in the heart of the best farming country in North Dakota. Registration for the lands open for settlement begins at Devils Lake, North Dakota Land Office, August 8th and continues until August 20th. Drawings for these continue for sixty days. Lands must be located by September 6th. Applicants must be present in person, and the only railway to Devils Lake, where the Land Office is located, is the Great Northern Railway.

Send 2 cents postage for folder giving detailed information with map of reservation, what the government requires, etc. For further information and railway rates address Max Bass, General Immigration Agent, 229 South Clark St., Chicago Ill., or E. L. Whitney, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

**Safeguard the Children.** Notwithstanding all that is done by boards of health and charitably inclined persons, the death rate among small children is very high during the hot weather of the summer months in the large cities. There is not probably one case of bowel complaint in a hundred, however, that will not be cured by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Otto's Pharmacy.

**Library Hours.**—The public library will be closed Tuesday and Thursday evenings during the months of July and August.

IT'S ALL IN THE MAKING AND TAKING.

HAVE you ever noticed the great difference in photos? Take for instance the kind we take and make and some other kind.

If you want photos that have some artistic finish, some style, come to us. The stamp of individuality, the seal of exceptional merit is on each and every one that leave this studio.

Let us show you why.

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FOR SALE Good six room house and 2 1-2 lots near factories at \$800.00 for quick sale.

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Office in Mackinac Block, West End of Bridge  
—TELEPHONE NO. 322—

**SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER**

**Wise Words to Sufferers**  
From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.

I will mail, free of charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female troubles. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to also the treatment a trial, and if you desire to continue, I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers that this is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

As if you feel a burning-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, crawling feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, bad flashes, nervousness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhoea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Prolapse, Scanty or Painful Menstruation, or Growth, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, 1818 N. W. Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Write today, as this offer will not be made again. Address MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 527, Notre Dame, Ind., U.S.A.

For home reference, call on or address Mrs. J. F. DeLap, Box 527 Grand Rapids

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**WEST SIDE LUMBER CO.**  
Combination Prices Broken

THIS IS NO "JOLLY" but a fact. It stands you in hand, if you are thinking of building this spring, to see the WEST SIDE LUMBER CO. before making your purchases. Our stock of Yellow Pine Finish is the finest in Central Wisconsin. Come in and see our Tar Felt and Paroid Roofing and we will explain their merits to you. We carry a complete line of Screen Doors and Windows and keep in stock a large assortment of Sash, Doors and Mouldings. Yards and office just south of Market Square on French street.

**MENTOR GORDON, Manager.**







**Dentist.**  
Office on west side over the Gross.

Just what it may not do.  
The rooster must not halt the  
The city's gates within.  
But nothing stops from morn t  
The voice of Gwendolyn.  
—Washington

as to instruct the public purchasers of toys by sending out lecturers, who show the workings of the toys by means of models in actual operation.

La Crosse, Wis.

And get your work done  
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All our work guaranteed  
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**PENNYROYAL PILLS**

They overcome Weakness, irregularity, omissions, increase or and banish "Pain" of menstruation. They are "LIFE SAVERS" to give womanhood, aiding development of organs and body known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm becomes a pleasure. **\$1.00 PER BOX BY MAIL.** by druggists. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For Sale by Daily Jewelry and Drug Company.

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## AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE.

### Grand Rapids one of the Best of Inland Cities of the State of Wisconsin.

Grand Rapids is ideally situated as a place of residence on that most picturesque of rivers, the Wisconsin, with its banks of green and many islands dotting its surface. It is so located that it affords many advantages. The scenery along the Wisconsin river is ideal and is noted all over the state and country.

The health of the town is well known. The weather being steady both winter and summer, and while extremes of cold are sometimes reached in the winter time they are not accompanied with thawing weather as is the case farther south, and it is commonly the fact that when things are once frozen up in the fall they remain so. While Wisconsin has many warm days in the summer time, the nights are invariably cool and thus differing greatly with localities only a few hundred miles farther south.

The educational advantages of Grand Rapids cannot be overestimated. Any town of its size in the state. There are located here five schools, including a high school completed the past year at a cost of some \$50,000. This high school is one of the most modern in its equipment in the state, and no town, even of larger size, has a better building for the purpose intended.

There are many church societies here. There are churches of the Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, German Lutheran, Norwegian Lutheran, German Lutheran, Polish Catholic, Methodist, Christian Science, and Episcopal denominations.

The city also has a fine free public library containing about 7,000 volumes, and is kept thoroughly up to date by the purchase of new books. There is also in the city a co-operative electric light plant, co-operative telephone system, and water works under city supervision.

The shipping facilities are not surpassed anywhere, there being four railroads, viz., the Chicago & North Western, Chicago & Milwaukee & St. Paul, Wisconsin Central and Green Bay & Western. These shipping facilities make the town an unusually good place in which to locate factories, and as a consequence there are now several industries here, among which are a lumber and spool factory, operated by P. MacKinnon Manufacturing Co., a furniture factory, operated by Oberbeck Brothers Manufacturing Co., a table factory under the management of the Grand Rapids Table Co., foundry and machine shops, operated by the Grand Rapids Foundry Co., wagon factory, operated by the P. MacKinnon Manufacturing Co., a pickle salting station operated by Albert & McIntire, the Green Bay two paper mills, one the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co., and the Grand Rapids Pulp & Paper Co., and the Grand Rapids Mill, operated by the Pioneer Wood Pulp Co.; cement block works, Greenway, Lumber Mills owned by the Grand Rapids Lumber Co.; Box Factory operated by the Bagley Box and Lumber Co., and other smaller enterprises.

It is possible to buy electric power in the city for the operation of manufacturing plants, and parties who are looking for a site of anything of this kind should write to the Grand Rapids Advancement Association, who will cheerfully give them any information desired on this subject. It has been said that power can be bought cheap at Grand Rapids than in any city in Wisconsin, and parties who are using power here believe this to be a fact. Along this line it might also be said that the people at Grand Rapids get their telephone service and electric light service cheaper than is usual where these concerns are owned and operated by a private corporation.

Another good point in favor of locating factories here lies in the fact

## HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Blagen's new owner has insured him for \$30,000.

Major Delmar, 1,500, is working quarters in 32 seconds.

Travelers worked in 2:10 1/2 for Geers before leaving Memphis.

Thursday, Aug. 11, will be Dan Patch day at the Indiana state fair, Indianapolis.

Lightning, 2:11, Alcantara's fastest trotting daughter, will be bred to William Penn.

Directum, 2:05 1/2, starts his list of new ones for 1904 with Gracioso (5), 2:24 1/2, winner of a seven heat race at Baltimore last week.

Lord Vincent, 2:08 1/2, is jogging strong and may stand up to race again. It is five years since he won the Charter Oak and Transylvania.

Winfield Stratton, 2:00 1/2, holds the race record of the year to date, 2:12 1/2, made in the second heat of the free for all pace at Pueblo, Colo.

Animal Tales.

A three pound bullfrog was recently caught at Onatka lake, Pittsfield, Mass.

A cow owned by Charles Carruth of Shattsbury, Vt., got stuck in a marsh recently and had sunk nearly out of sight when discovered. Horses were used to draw the animal from its dangerous position.

Four hundred and twenty hogs took part in an egg laying competition in Sydney, extending over twelve months. In all 48,522 eggs were laid, and the prize was won by a pen of Wyandottes, with an average of 218 per hen.

A dogfish twenty inches long was caught off Nantucket recently, and there was an India rubber band about its body just forward of the fins. It had evidently been placed there when the fish was small, as it had cut in quite deep, although it did not appear to trouble the fish.

English Woman Proverbs.

Women's jars make men's wars. A woman's tears are a fountain of craft.

He that hath a scold hath sorrow to his sops. The cunning wife makes her husband her apron.

Every one can tame a shrew but him that hath her. Women are wise on a sudden and fools on reflection.

Take a wife's first advice, but not her second thought. Mad as a hatter, but husband; then want everything.

Women laugh when they can and weep when they please. Women must have their wills while alive, for they make none when they die.

## FACTS IN FEW LINES

The word Niagara means thunder water.

A little over 12 per cent of milk is solid matter.

A municipal return gives the number of trees belonging to Paris as 91,458.

Copper mining is an industry that is rapidly decreasing in importance in Great Britain.

There is only one woman admiral in the world. The queen of Greece is an admiral in the Russian navy.

The Japanese cavalry carry a sword and carbide, but no lance. They are mounted on a wily class of horse.

In 1900 there were only twenty-three suicides in Berlin to every 100,000 inhabitants. In 1903 the number was thirty-one.

Tom Pigeon, who was the champion pugilist of England, died at 119, is said to have been the introducer of professional pugilism.

Female slavery still prevails in China. Out of a population of about 400,000,000 nearly 10,000,000 girls or women are slaves.

Much of the country through which the Siberian railway passes had never been traversed by white men before the surveyors came.

The consistory of Lautenbrunn, Switzerland, has made the announcement that the old custom of smoking in church will no longer be tolerated.

Joseph Chamberlain, England's distinguished ex-secretary of the colonies, was once a Sunday school teacher in Methodist chapels in Birmingham and London.

The total quantity of intoxicating liquors consumed in the United States in 1903 was 1,006,545,301 gallons, an increase over the preceding year of about 67,500,000 gallons.

During the year 1902-3 there were 4,402 beekeepers, with 32,125 hives, in the state of Victoria, Australia. They produced 1,100,331 pounds of honey and 23,061 pounds of wax.

There are a few carpet factories in Smyrna, but most of the carpets are made in the dwellings of the peasants. Each house has its loom, and carpet weaving is done in the intervals of farming.

The year 1903 in the Presbyterian mission in Canton, China, was the best in its history. To the twenty churches there were 1,008 additions, and the local contributions amounted to more than \$8,000.

In the beginning of the last century there were eight insurance offices in the United Kingdom. At the present time there are 212, while the accumulated funds of the life offices alone amount to nearly £260,000,000.

Noron Syngensatsu in an address before the Japan Society of London said that one of the easiest ways of becoming a Japanese subject was to marry a Japanese woman. Then the husband became a member of the Japanese empire.

Tea and tobacco to the value of \$12,000,000 were exported from Canada to England last year. The manufacture of these goods in Canada is largely in the hands of Nottingham people, who introduced the trade in the French port.

A scholarship valued at \$150 has recently been established in the New Mexico School of Mines in honor of the best members of the graduating class of each year desiring to make a special study of mining machinery in the large manufacturing works.

The British Medical Journal suggests that "as luxuries should be taxed rather than necessities a superfluity of fat, which is mostly the result of luxury, may not unfairly be regarded as a fitting object of taxation."

One municipality in Sweden already taxes superfluity of fat.

The Philadelphia police say that they have discovered a shoplifter, a woman, who brushes valuable articles, such as silk waists, off counters in stores and then picks them up with her foot and tucks them safely under her dress. They claim to have caught the culprit and proved her guilt.

August Wilhelm, father of the famous violinist of the same name, recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday. He is himself a good musician and still plays his violin every day. If he was an intimate friend of Wagner, Liszt, Ravi, Rubinstein and other great composers. By profession he is a procurator and lawyer.

Rev. W. Bompas, Church of England bishop of Alaska, went to Winnipeg recently to attend a meeting of the synod. This was the first time he had been out of Alaska in thirty years. On his way he stopped a night in Vancouver, but refused to sleep in a hotel or private residence. Instead he wrapped himself in a blanket and, with his grip for a pillow, slept soundly on the wharf.

Because he believes that some of his property in Omaha, Neb., has been unjustly taxed George A. Joslyn, the millionaire president of the Western Newspaper union, has boarded up the house there at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, turned his cows into the grounds which landscape artists from New York were sought to beautify and gone with his family to Saratoga, N. Y., to reside permanently.

The French National Society of Agriculture recently had its attention called to a new potato which some French peasants say will supplant the Irish potato. The technical name of the new vegetable is solanum comersonii, but it is now beginning to be called the Uruguay Irish potato, as it comes from the banks of the Mercedes river, in Uruguay. The yield is said to be enormous, and it appears to be immune from any disease. This potato is cultivated like the common potato.

A Township Treasurer Testifies.

Mr. John D. Schaefer, Treasurer of Riverdale, Cook Co., Ill., writes: "Gloria Tonic has cured me of inflammatory rheumatism, which I contracted in 1884, after having been mistreated by a number of physicians. Daily Drug & Jewelry Co.

English Etchings.

A London journal declares that darning is becoming a lost art in England. London slaughters 25,000 horses every year and receives 10,000 others from elsewhere.

As a result of the frequency of street robberies, one of the largest banks in London has decided to arm all its messengers with revolvers.

The use of sea water for flushing streets and sewers in English towns has been abandoned because the salt dust damaged the goods of merchants, the paint on carriages and corroded plumbing.

A poor woman who recently applied to the London authorities for relief said she lived by making blouses, or shirt waists, at 30 cents a dozen. "Think of it! Hood's slave of the shirt was nothing to that."

## QUAIL IN ITALY.

The Way They Are Caught by Wholesale in Shore Nets.

Fast numbers of quail are caught in Italy and particularly in the island of Capri. The nets are stationary engines and are set upon the shore, a little above sea level, upon the sand. The nets are made of a fine mesh and are all but invisible. They are stretched between poles all along the coast so as to intercept the migrants. Along the bottom part of the net is a pouch or bag. The quails strike the net and flutter down into the network bag in helpless exhaustion. Many drop dead while struggling with the sea.

Others dash themselves to pieces on the rocks, where hawks await them.

The birds fly by night, and the catchers are at their nets at dawn. The day's work is over by 8 a. m. Many which escape the first nets are caught upon the inner parts of the island and captured with small hand nets.

The quail catcher very cleverly uses when the birds have been marked down by a dog. Some fabulous figures have been given of the numbers of quails taken in the island of Capri alone. It is said that nowadays from fifty to sixty thousand are annually caught, and the island, as every one who has been to Naples knows, is a small spot.

At other places along the Italian coast a different system of netting is favored. The nets are but a yard high, though of great length. The bottom is securely pegged down to the sand close along the edge of the sea. The top is supported by pole, sticks so lightly that a blow to the net knocks it down and it tangles within its meshes whatever strikes it.

The quails arrive flying swiftly and close above the surface of the water. Each bird lands in the net with a jerk and is covered by the part which it dislodges from the supporting sticks. These nets are sometimes half a mile long, and the owner walks slowly from end to end, collecting the birds and setting up the sticks again. It is said that the captives are so ravenous for meat and drink and so bold in disposition that they feed and quench their thirst ten minutes after they are covered up in the baskets.

That quails migrate in enormous masses has long been notorious. In autumn the birds travel southward less hurriedly, and decoy birds are used to call their fellows into the nets. They are male birds which are blinded with red hot irons.

Whistler's Sharp Wit.

Mortimer Menpes in his book, "Whistler as I Knew Him," gives this illustration of the painter's sharp wit:

As he grew older Whistler's love of practical jokes did not diminish. When quite a lad he was placed in a government office, but his original whimsicality, his destruction, and his was discarded.

Just as he was passing through the chief's room, and his eye was caught by a huge magnifying glass which lay on a desk. Now, this glass was no ordinary one, but was used on the most solemn occasions by the "old man" only and was held in much awe by the staff.

Whistler, full of bitter thoughts, stooped over the desk for a moment and pointed a little demon right in the middle of the sacred magnifying glass and passed on his way with a smile. Next day, when the great man solemnly lifted his glass to inspect something, he saw nothing but a horrid little grinning demon and but a horrid little grinning demon and dropped it on the table with a howl, thinking that he had gone out of his mind.

For a Cold in the Head.

The following is said to cure a cold in the head: In the morning after rising and at night before retiring wash the feet and legs as high up as the knees in cold water, then rub them with a rough towel and massage them till the skin is red and glowing. In addition to this cautiously sniff tepid water up the nose frequently during the day and slip with a teaspoon a glassful as hot as can be borne an hour before each meal and at bedtime. A few days of this is sufficient for simple cases and obdurate ones yield if the treatment is prolonged. No medicines are required. If taken in the first stages of the disease a cold is broken up which might otherwise become a severe case of bronchitis lasting many days or weeks.

Boiling Point of Water.

Water boils at different temperatures, according to the elevation above sea level. In London water boils practically at 212 degrees F.; in Munich, in Germany, at 205 degrees; in the City of Mexico, at 200 degrees, and in the Himalayas, at an elevation of 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, at 180 degrees. These differences are caused by the varying pressure of the atmosphere at these points. In London the whole weight of the air has to be overcome. In Mexico, 7,000 feet above the sea, there is 7,000 feet less of atmosphere to be resisted, consequently less heat is required and boiling takes place at a lower temperature.—London Chronicle.

An Emerald Vase.

In the ancient cathedral of Genoa a vase of immense value has been preserved for 600 years. It is cut from a single emerald. Its principal diameter is twelve and a half inches and its height five and three-quarter inches. It is kept under several locks, the keys of which are in different hands, and it is rarely exhibited in public, then only by an order of the senate. When shown to the public it is suspended round the neck of a priest by a cord, and no one else is allowed to touch it. A decree passed in 1470 forbids any one going too near the precious relic.

No Pity Shows.

"For years fate was afflicting me with the cancer," writes E. A. Gualledge, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for burns and all other skin diseases. Only 25c at Daily Drug & Jewelry Co.

## ITEMS FROM ITALY.

Preliminary plans are in progress for the revival of the Olympian games at Rome in 1908.

The American flag is scarcely ever seen in Italian waters. It is thirty years since the last American sailing vessel entered the port of Genoa.

The "foreign" colony in Florence, Italy, is not so large as it used to be, many of the wealthy families having made their homes in Cairo, Egypt.

The chances of preventing the ultimate collapse of the Doges' palace in Venice have been greatly increased by removing from it the library of Marco Colonna.

The removal of Titian's famous painting of "The Last Judgment" in the Doges' palace in Venice revealed no fewer than fifty cracks in the wall. They were promptly filled with cement and mortar.

Pert Personalities.

Is there a man bold enough to assert that Susan B. Anthony is not the first citizen of Rochester? Rochester Democrat.

The desire of the Grand Duke Vladimir to be czar of all the Russias dispels every vestige of doubt as to his courage. Kansas City Times.

Perhaps if Russell Sage had taken vacations regularly through his long career he might have achieved his ambition to amass \$100,000,000. Boston Globe.

## Of Interest to Dairy Farmers.

We have just received orders from Paragon Liqueur, Paris, for cases of three put up in 1 lb. cans. It will require 12,000 lbs. of cream to make this brand. We want all the best separator cream tributary to Grand Rapids. Remember, we pay 15c per gallon for butter fat and are willing to contract your cream on this basis for a period of five years. If you have no separator get one at once as it will pay for itself in one year. For information call at the creamery at address, Jahoda Creamery Co., Grand Rapids, Wis.

Get your house painted and your paper hanging done by expert workmen in all kinds of house finishing, done nice, clean and guaranteed by Nels. Larsson. Phone No. 89. Give me a call.

Small waists are no longer in style. It's the round plump waists that come by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tonic that's all the rage. Treats for tablet tones. Johnson & Thibault.

For Sale. Jersey cow. Improved at this office. 54.

Trusses, we guarantee a perfect fit. Daily Drug & Jewelry Co.

## PLUMBING

AND STEAM FITTING

~~~~~

All Work Guaranteed to be of the best

~~~~~

Shop at McIntosh's old stand on Baker Street east of the Court House.

~~~~~

A. GITCHELL.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

## WHY AND BECAUSE

Why do we do a Big Business?

~~~~~

BECAUSE—We always have a clean stock of well selected MERCHANDISE.

WHY—Do we keep such a BIG STOCK and WELL SELECTED?

BECAUSE—We sell so much that the goods can't remain very long in our store.

WHY—Do we sell so much?

BECAUSE—We have only one price to all and sell for cash only and no dead book accounts to lose and no good customers to pay for bad ones.

WHY—Are we selling for cash and keep our prices?

BECAUSE—We are buying all our goods for cash and by buying for all our different stores we are able to get our goods RIGHT and goods right bought is half SOLD, and we mark our goods right at our price to all as we consider that our Man's Dollar is just as good as any other, and as to above reasons of treating the people right, ask your neighbor and he will tell you that it CAN'T BE BEAT and by giving us your trade, we would be able to sell more goods and the more goods we sell the lower the prices we can sell our goods for. Please call in and help the prices on goods to be kept down. Again we thank you for your past favors and hope for a continuance.

~~~~~

Yours truly

**COHEN BROS.**

**Grand Rapids, - - Wisconsin**

~~~~~

..We Want Your Trade..

In the Furniture Line

~~~~~

AND IN ORDER TO GET IT we will do a little better by you than anybody else in the same line in the city. We want you to compare our prices and the quality of our goods with competitors and we will stand by the result.

~~~~~

Our stock is complete and it will bear inspection at all times. Just received a fine line of.....

~~~~~

COUCHES, ROCKERS

IRON and BRASS

BEDSTEADS, CAR-

PETS, and RUGS and all grades of Mattresses.

~~~~~

Let us figure on fitting out your house, as we can save you DOLLARS

~~~~~

Undertaking and Embalming

~~~~~

**J. W. NATWICK**

**Cranberry Street West Side**

~~~~~

## ...Cheap and Common...

If you stop to consider you'll realize that cheapness cannot be carried beyond a certain limit without loss of quality. There is a fair price for a fair Coffee.

Every cent of that price means so much adulteration put into the coffee. It's that way with drugs. Cheapness can be pushed over the line of safety if you follow cheapness. You'll get stale drugs or worthless medicines.

You can be sure of the best drugs and the best skill and the lowest prices consistent with quality and safety at the

**Wood County Drug Store**

....H. H. VOSS, Manager....



## "As One of the Family"

By JAMES K. HEARNE

Copyright, 1914, by M. Ward

Everybody in Greenville regarded Manning as "one of the family." He was the confident, adviser and friend of man, woman and child, from out of Grandfather Pennel, who had been born in 1817, to little Robert Section Browne, who had arrived in Greenville only three months before under the name of a friendly clerk.

On envelopes and billheads he was "Mr. William Manning." At the same time he was "Uncle Billy" or "Uncle Bill," according to the age of the person to whom he was writing. He was the only one of the family who had not been born in Greenville, but he had only the affairs of others in which to take an interest. It was the universality of his knowledge that made him so good an adviser. He could judge both sides instead of only one.

This had continued for some years, when suddenly Miss Amanda Pennel came to Greenville. She was a distant cousin of Grandfather Pennel's step-daughter, and this she considered sufficient reason why the Pennels should take her under their notice. Mrs. Pennel had declared her intention of coming to Greenville, and she had been dead for three years. Miss Pennel had no right to claim relationship.

Grandfather Pennel smiled amiably at the thought, but in the end always decided in favor of the fact that she was willing to admit that he was 102, even though she knew better.

In the course of time the pitched battles between Susan Pennel and Miss Amanda ceased. Miss Amanda, silent and smiling, was far too much for him, outspoken Susan. She had loved her head to the affliction and suffered, if not in silence, at least without direct opposition to the intruder.

Having gained her victory Miss Amanda triumphantly proceeded to make



MRS. VAN HANDEL PLEASURED AT FINDING MANNING ON THE DOORSTEP.

life as unbearable to Susan as it is possible to a woman. In a short while Miss Amanda had driven Susan to revolt.

She sought out Manning and found in him a ready sympathizer. He was already beginning to feel that this active neighbor threatened his domain. She had subdued the family of Pennel, and from certain little indications it seemed to him that she sought to dominate the domestic affairs of the rest of the village.

"I wouldn't complain," said the weeping Mrs. Pennel; "but, you see, William, you're like one of the family, and I feel that I must tell you some."

"What's all right, Susan?" he said cheerily. "I'll look in in the morning and see what can be done."

She took her departure, still smiling, but visibly comforted. Manning sat down to look over the situation. There he met with a woman worthy his steel. From all accounts she was energetic, but for all of that well balanced and alert. It appeared to Manning as a case for strategy.

He decided that it would be wise to first ascertain the position of the enemy, observing the probable force he would have to encounter. He put on his hat and strolled over to Grandfather Pennel's for dinner. He was used to dropping in anywhere for dinner. Miss Amanda met him at the door, for Susan had not returned. She was somewhat flushed, for she had been arguing with Grandfather Pennel, who insisted that the war of 1812 did not happen, since he did not remember it. He had argued that he must have been ten or eleven years old at the time and could not understand how such a war had been fought without his finding it out. Ordinarily Miss Amanda was discreet and waived disputed points, but her ancestors had fought in the war of 1812, and she would not allow even to Grandfather Pennel that it had not occurred.

She was rather flustered at finding Manning on the doorstep. She had heard much about him and in a way feared his control of public opinion. Manning had not regarded her very closely heretofore. Now he scrutinized her very carefully as he looked her his hat and prepared to enter the sitting room. She was a more attractive woman than he had supposed, he admitted to himself. The heat of the argument had left a pretty flush upon the withered cheeks, and even Susan would have admitted that she had good eyes.

Manning soothed Grandfather Pennel by assuring him that he remembered the old gentleman telling about the war of 1812 years ago and suggesting that he had probably forgotten all about it. This was an adjustment satisfactory to both sides and gave Miss Amanda a respect for his skill as an arbitrator. Having settled the old man, Manning turned his attention to his prospective foe.

She had been a schoolteacher in her younger days and was better read than the average. She was a fluent talker as well. Manning was almost sorry when dinner was announced, even though Susan Pennel's dumplings were supposed to improve any chicken stew over made.

After that he found that an opponent required more study than he had supposed. He was regularly at the Pennels, so regularly that at length Susan took him to task. It was over at his

name, and he sat in the cozy armchair where he had heard the confessions of half the village.

"I don't like to speak of it, William," she was saying nervously. "I don't suppose I had any right in the first place to ask you to get that woman out of the house, but you see you're like one of the family, and I thought you might help me."

"Amanda's a mighty fine woman, Susan," he answered, nervously picking at a loose button on the chair arm. "A mighty fine woman; but, you see, she's never had any husband to do with her. You can't blame her when you realize that, you know. Now, I think the best way will be to get a husband for her."

Susan sniffed. "You don't happen to know of any one who wants her for a wife, do you?" she asked scornfully. Manning blushed.

"No one," he said slowly. "That is, no one except myself. You see, I've been like one of the family to the whole town so long that I never before realized that it would be nice to have a family of my own."

### The Took Room.

Two old fellows in New Hampshire were the sharpest things in the way of bargaining. Cy Edmund kept a broom for a living and Ezra Haddock kept a broom and a clocking broom.

"Cy was a man who could see a bargain through a six inch plank on a dark night, and Ezra could hear a dollar bill rattle in a bag of feathers a mile off. Well, they began, and their conversation was something like this: 'Ezra, I want to sell you some brooms.'"

"All right, Cy; I'll take them."

"Cy said: 'I don't want any store brooms. I'll want cash for them.'"

They talked and gossiped awhile, and then Ezra said: 'I'll tell you what I'll do, Cy. I'll give you half cash and half trade.'"

Cy took a fresh chew of tobacco, pulled a straw out of one of the brooms and said:

"That'll be all right, Ezra."

After he had put the brooms in the store Ezra said:

"Cy, now, what do you want in trade?"

Cy looked around for a spell, cocked his eye up to the ceiling, stuck his cut in his cheek and said:

"Well, if it is all the same for you, Ezra, I'll take brooms."—Columbia Record.

### Chilblains.

Chilblains are induced by cold acting upon an enfeebled system and a weak circulation. The weakness of the system is a more considerable factor than the degree of cold, for some people suffer from chilblains all the year round. Sufferers from Raynaud's disease, a curious complaint associated with coldness of one or more of the extremities, are very subject to chilblains, and with them local defects of blood supply, due to irregular contraction of the blood vessels, are the chief causes of the discomfort.

Anything that interferes with the blood supply may in cold weather cause a chilblain. Badly fitting boots, which press irregularly and keep the blood out of small areas of the skin, are a common cause. Tight kid gloves act in the same way. The circulation in the ears is always limited, and thus chilblains are common in these organs. Chilblains do not form so long as the subject is conscious of the chill, but only after prolonged cold has paralyzed the feeling of the part. The itching and burning are nature's efforts to restore the circulation—efforts that may be successful or may end in ulcerous destruction of the skin.

### Love Trained Letters.

In France during the sixteenth century love letters were known as chopins. In the course of about a hundred years this became changed into a French and English dictionary, which translate the word as meaning either chicks, or love letters—billetts de galanterie.

Originally the expression was no doubt a slang one, due, according to one French author, to the fact that these old time love letters were, before the days of envelopes, folded much in the same manner that a fowl is trussed. It is not impossible, however, that it arose from attempts to use chicken skins as parchment, for in medieval France they experimented with all kinds of writing materials. A Bible "remarkable" for the whiteness and smoothness of its vellum was supposed to be written on the skin of a woman, and proved to be upon that of a new-born Irish lamb.—London Answers.

### For Plumbago.

Women plumbago who wish to keep their hands supple will be interested in Plumbago's description of his method, says Home Chat. He says: "The night before I play I turn my hands over to my valet, and he rubs my fingers until they tingle. Then he takes one finger after the other and turns and twists it in the palms of his hands, always turning the one way. This makes the fingers supple and keeps the knuckles in good working order. Last, he rubs the palms of each hand very hard, as hard as I can stand it. Just before I go on the platform to play I have a basin of hot water brought to my dressing room. In this I immerse my hands. Hot! I should say so! Just about as hot as it is possible for any one to stand it!"

### The End Story in Germany.

Here is a story of how they solve the end sent problem in Germany. In a recently published book of travel the author, Anna Cogswell Wood, tells it. Will you ever forget the native rule? Munich a year ago? I can still see him try to make A. give up to him her nice seat at the end of the open car. I can still see his look of obstinate determination when she declined, calling his attention at the same time to the vacant places on the other side of her. At a festival of dancing I saw him lift her up in his arms and set her down in another place, while he took calm possession of her seat. Redress was impossible, for the conductor exchanged seats with this barbarian.—Exchange.

### A Reincarnated Empress.

The Japanese are devoted to the Empress Haruko, and, perhaps because of her charming personality and her womanly virtues, they have a curious belief about her.

Some centuries ago there was an empress who was so wise, kind and gracious that her people simply worshipped her. In her time all went well with the country and people; it was, in fact, Japan's golden age, says Home Notes. Now it is supposed that this adored royal lady has returned to earth under the false name of the Empress Haruko, and will guide Japan and her people safely through the perils which surround them.

### Sister's Vacation.

By the bounding breakers, By the racing foam, Far away from trouble, Far away from home, Sister's on vacation, With the blue sea—Sister's at the seashore To get a little rest.

Like a young Diana Gliding over the turf, Sister goes a-swallowing In the hot sun surf, Where she plays and paddles, Many as the best—Sister's at the seashore To get a little rest.

Then there comes a picnic, Followed by a ramble, Up the mountain side, Sister's fond of walking, Though I might suggest That she's at the seashore To get a little rest.

There are nightly dances—Sister's always there, Tripping till the morning, Patient of the fair, Sister's fond of dancing, And would you have guessed That she's at the seashore To get a little rest.

Sister in the autumn Will return to town, She'll be somewhat frazzled, Tired and fagged, though brown, Then she'll take the rest cure, Merely to attest Sister's love to the seashore To get a little rest.

—Wallace Irwin in New York Globe.

### To Be Sure.



"Oh, dear, dear! How shocked and grieved your poor father would be to see you two naughty boys smoking like this at your age!"

"Rather! These are his most expensive cigars!"

### Three Times and Out.

Little Eddie had just returned from a juvenile party to which he was allowed to go after promising he would endeavor to restrain his appetite while at the table. His mother questioned him, and Eddie assured her that he had behaved beautifully.

"When Mrs. Brown asked me to take another piece of cake I replied, 'No, thank you.'"

"Did she again ask you?"

"Yes. Then I told her I had enough. After while she once more asked me to have a piece."

"What did you answer?"

"I said what did always say. I told her to take the darned stuff away!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Foolish Jap.

The Japanese officer was being court martialed.

"If you have any excuse to offer for allowing your command to be captured," said the general, "I will hear it now."

"The man on trial shook his head gloomily."

"I have none, sir," he replied. "It was my own fault entirely. We had captured a Russian spy, and before we started to retreat from our dangerous position I asked him to tell me his given name. Ere he had finished the enemy surrounded us."—Judge.

### Evolution.

"Oh, see the ducks!" exclaimed a small boy who was riding along the country road with his grandfather.

"Those are geese," said the grandfather.

"I know they're ducks. Just see their feet and mouths," replied Willie.

"But," said grandpa, "don't you see how much larger they are than ducks?"

"Well, I don't care," persisted Willie, "they're made out of ducks anyhow!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

### Rash Girl.

Mabel—Really, I don't care what sort of a husband I get.

Her Mother—Why, Mabel! I'm surprised at you.

Mabel—So long as he's rich and handsome and kind to me I don't care, so there now!—Philadelphia Press.

### The Wrong Kind.



"I didn't know your friend Dubbs was a literary man."

"Is he?"

"Yes. I heard some one refer to him as a bookmaker."

### An Excuse For Each One.

Mother (severely)—How many strawberries have you eaten out of this basket, Violet?

Violet—Only two. One to see how it tasted, and the other to take the taste out of my mouth.—New York Times.

### A Selenite Diagnosis.

College Senior—So you think Tom will propose?

College Junior—Yes. Last night his pulse was 70, temperature 98. This afternoon his pulse was 90, temperature 105. I think the crisis will occur by tonight.—Puck.

### No Restrictions on His Liberty.

Ketchum A. Canham—So your father objects to my calling to see you, does he?

Anna Goe Wynne—Not at all. What he objects to is my being at home when you call.—Chicago Tribune.

### A Sensitive Conscience.

Carrie—Goodness, it's that horrid old bore, Wilkins! Tell him I have gone out.

Belle—No, I won't tell a story, but I will say that you have not come back yet.—New York Times.

### Smashed.

Townley—How long did it take you to learn how to run an automobile?

Reckless—Oh, five or six.

Townley—Five or six what? Weeks?

Reckless—No, automobiles.—Philadelphia Press.

# JOHNSON & HILL CO.

## DEPARTMENT STORE

### CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

LOOK OVER THAT OLD SUIT AGAIN, if its too shabby now you are certainly in good luck, for there has never been a time when we could sell you as good a suit for so little money as right now.

Visit all the so called wonderful sales if you have the time and inclination, then come here. We'll be satisfied to take your decision if our prices are not a shade under, our goods not a shade better, all right; but we've never have yet suffered from comparison and least expect to at this time especially.

We are showing a line of suits at \$2.98 that won't stagger under the \$5.00 or even the \$7.00 mark, made up in Cassimeres, and Striped Cheviots.

We have one lot of Black Cheviots that will compare favorably with any \$8 SUIT in the city, just to be light on your pocket book, pay us \$5 and the suit is yours.

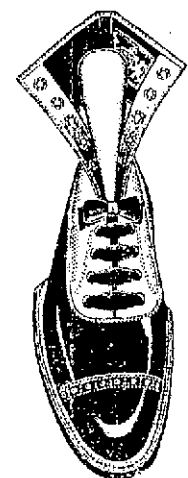
We are also showing a most pleasing range of Mens stylish suits in all colors, in Wool, Fancy Cassimeres, Cheviots and Worsteds at prices from \$8.50 to \$20.00

Tone up your coat with a pair of our HANGWELL TROUSERS, regular tailored made, up to the minute in every respect—minus the tailors fancy price, our regular price.....\$2.00 to \$7.00

### Neck Wear

Just Received a New Shipment

A most tempting array of fashionable Neckwear at.....50c The assortment is large and distinctive, all designs carried exclusively by us



### Shoes

It is the Douglas Shoes that makes life walk easy

No fancy prices to these shoes, still, they have all the fine style and quality of any \$5.00 shoe in the market. We have them in all the latest leathers, such as Velours, Box Calf, Vici Kid, Patent Calf and Vici's, all at.....\$3 and \$3.50

### Shirts

The shirt season is well in hand for a eye opener, just take a look at the swiftest line in the city, made in plente and embroidered bosoms of imported Madras and Percales, price ranging from.....50c to 2.00

### Hats

If your hat is getting shabby and you are looking for a place to get the newest and lowest styles, CALL ON US. We are the fashion center in this line, Red Wing, Champion and Tiger are the brands, once tried, always tried



Mothers keep in touch with the store. ....

We carry boys clothing that are noted for style, durability and prices, always the lowest. New showing of Norfolds, Vestees, and Double Breasted, from.....\$1.00 to \$5.00

Nothing like a Wash Suit, these hot days. We have a ample supply in crash, Linen and Tan and White Piques at.....50c to \$2.00

### DRUG DEPARTMENT

We are at you service with every thing in the DRUG and DRUG SUNDRY LINE.

Our stock Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs etc, is complete and prices the lowest. Come to us for Hammocks, Base Ball Goods and Croquet Sets

We can supply you with anything you wish

REMEMBER you get a good book FREE with every \$1.00 purchase

### DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

WE ARE NOW WAITING your inspection of early arrivals, in wool Dress Goods. This season we carry the celebrated Broadhead, the largest and most complete line of Dress Goods, consisting of Serges, Cheviots, Worsteds, Broadcloths, Whip Cords, Panama Weaves and many others from.....45c to \$1.85, per yard

### HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

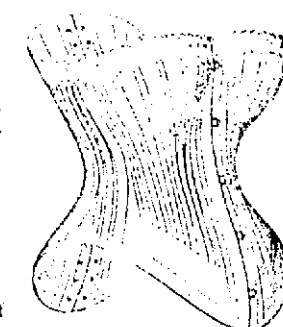
Our line of Ladies and childrens plain and fancy Hosiery, can't be equalled for color, style and durability, with one low price ranging from.....10c to \$1.50 per pair

### Corsets

N. B. and Loomers, behind these the trade mark stands, the best corsets, in material, style and comfort

### Shirts

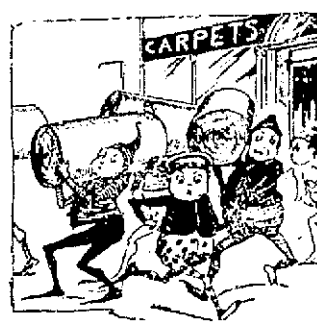
Just received a comprehensive showing of walking and shirts. These styles and materials we carry and exclusive and up to the times in every respect. Call and see what we can do for you in that line.



### CARPET DEPARTMENT

Before purchasing, get our prices on Brussels Carpets and Rugs.....

You will find a big saving, by dealing with us. Carpet laid on floor if so desired at a moderate cost.



### Lace Curtains

Our line of Lace Curtains is complete including

Arabian, Nottingham, Cablenet, real lace and Ruffled Lace Curtains

Prices the lowest in the city, per pair.....39c to \$12.00

### Portieres

We carry the largest line of Portieres in Wood county in plain Rose, Half Mercerized, Mercerized and Persian patterns.

Prices from.....\$1.65 to \$15.00

### GROCERY DEPARTMENT

#### Lincoln Flour

HAVE YOU USED IT?

For Canned Goods, Preserves, Olives and Fancy Groceries CALL ON US



For the best Coffees and Teas WE ARE THE LEADERS

You can not make poor bread when you have LINCOLN FLOUR to make it from

#### Groceries

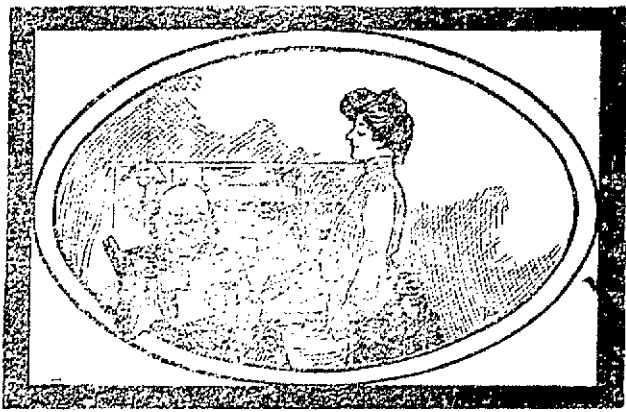
We carry the most complete stock in Wood county, we cater to all classes of people.

TELEPHONE NO. 396 Goods Delivered to any part of the city

# JOHNSON & HILL CO.

## DEPARTMENT STORE





## ...When a Man's So Cussed Sour...

That a pair of bright eyes and a pretty figure in skirts won't make him sweeten up, he'd better do something for it quick. Should some old "Lemon Drop" who is going to build, feels that his shortening has all been put in lengthwise, we can show him a "Figure", that will take all the kinks out of his ugliness, and cause him to smile like a June rose. The figure that will cure such fellows is a figure on a bill of lumber a good lot lower than they expected, and that's the kind of figures we have on top all the time.

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### CENTRALIA HARDWARE CO.

#### BRIEF LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Miss Ida Grignon is visiting friends at Necedah.

S. H. Phillips spent Sunday with his son in Minneapolis.

Theron Lyon was a business visitor in Stevens Point on Thursday.

F. W. Morrill of Vesper was a business visitor in the city Thursday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. James McLaughlin on Friday.

Loomard Russell of Marshfield was in the city Friday calling on friends.

L. B. Kelly of Wild Rose transacted business in the city on Saturday.

Ira Purdy is having a brick sidewalk laid in front of his High street home.

Miss Edith Edwards of Lagnano, Ill., is the guest of Miss Grace Hoskinson.

H. C. Tyler of Adrian, Mich., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Vaughan.

Carl Demaris of Minneapolis is visiting his grandfather, L. Kromer, in this city.

John Grignon Jr. has accepted a position in a photograph gallery at Tomahawk.

R. T. Worthington departed today for an extended visit with relatives in the east.

Henry Vincent is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Vincent, at Park Falls.

Mrs. C. G. Laeber and children of Onro are visiting at the home of John Bell, Jr.

J. J. Martin of Laona visited his friends and relatives in this city the past few days.

Otto Backhaus of the Marshfield Brewing Co. was in the city on Saturday on business.

Mrs. A. H. Sator visited relatives and friends in Marshfield the latter part of last week.

James Lavigne has been quite sick the past few days, being threatened with scarlet fever.

Ray Love came up from Milwaukee on Tuesday to spend a day or two visiting his folks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Corvieve are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home.

Photographer Oscar Morterad has been visiting his people at Bloomingdale the past week.

Miss Estelle Weidant of Appleton was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Lipko the past week.

Sam Church went to Milwaukee on Saturday to buy goods. He returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Okonowski of Elion visited friends in the city for a couple of days this week.

Mrs. Frank L. Steib and Mrs. M. McCarthy visited friends and relatives at Miford the past week.

Miss Jennie Raath will teach the primary department of the Milladore school the coming term.

—F. W. Burns' New Pavilion Show and trained animal exhibition will exhibit here Friday, July 29.

Jasper Crotten returned last week from Bruce where he had been the past three weeks visiting relatives.

Miss Fern Love, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Love, has been quite sick for several days past with pleurisy.

Miss Belle Voyer returned last week from Nebraska, where she had been visiting relatives for some time past.

Miss Grace Morse of Lancaster visited her brother, Robert, in this city last week, returning home on Saturday.

Mrs. Henry Alpine and children departed last week for Manitowish, where they will visit relatives for several weeks.

Mrs. J. Loewe and daughter, Frances, of Green Bay have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Loewe in this city the past week.

Miss Ruth Waller of Fond du Lac, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. MacKinnon, left for her home Monday.

D. R. Evans of Wild Rose has bought some lots in the Gardner addition on High street and expects to build a house this fall.

—Go to G. Bruderi for your shoes and repairing. He is now located in the Monitor building next to Taylor and Scott's office.

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary society of the Congregational church will meet with Mrs. E. B. Rossier on Tuesday p. m., August 2.

Miss Dora Wood expects to leave today for Minneapolis and St. Paul, where she will spend her vacation visiting among friends.

Emmett Carey of Duluth stopped over in the city on his way home from camp and is a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Carey.

Supervisor of Assessments J. W. Cochran was up in the town of Cameron last Friday and Saturday, looking after assessment matters.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Schmelzer returned on Saturday from Necedah, where Mrs. Schmelzer had been visiting her parents for some time.

Some vandals tore down the sign belonging to Dr. Wallace one night last week. Up to date the doctor has not been able to locate the culprit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Warner returned on Saturday from Randolph where Mrs. Warner had been visiting her relatives for several weeks.

Misses Tillie and Lizzie Munska left last Friday for Edgerton where they will spend a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Stark.

Mrs. Lora Timian, who has been visiting her father, A. S. Robinson, for several weeks past, left for her home in Milwaukee on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Codere mourn the loss of an infant son on Saturday, who lived only five hours after birth. The funeral was held on Sunday.

Peterson and Rasmussen have just finished a cement walk of 2,700 feet in front of the Catholic church. They also put in 300 feet of curb.

Miss Laurie Drumb entertained a number of her friends last Friday evening, the occasion being the celebration of her sixteenth birthday.

—We make sidewalk, basement and building blocks, foundations and all kinds of concrete work. Call on Robert Bros. & Elbert, or telephone 51.

Robert Morse left on Saturday for the east to visit with relatives for a couple of weeks. He will stop at Boston, New York and other points.

C. W. Hodson, traveling freight agent for the Wisconsin Central Ry., was in the city yesterday and favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Voss and two children are guests of Mr. Voss' parents in Madison this week. They were accompanied by Miss Minnie Look.

Mr. and Mrs. F. MacKinnon and children and Mrs. Arthur Ramsay left on Monday for Waupun, where they expect to spend a few weeks on the lakes.

Miss Nellie Farrell, who is stenographer for W. E. Wheeler, is away on a vacation for a couple of weeks, visiting friends in the northern part of the state.

Garry Mason and Conductor Frank Brown expect to go to Janesville on Thursday, where they will attend a blue rock tournament given by the gun club of that city.

W. H. Luehr of Manitowish was in the city several days the past week visiting his friends. Mr. Luehr was at one time one of the owners of the Centralia Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Kelly of Janesville, N. D., are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Upham. Mr. Kelly is state commander of the Maccabees of North Dakota.

Mrs. L. Knickerbocker of Appleton is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Stoddard. Miss Ruby St. Amour has also been a guest at the Stoddard home, visiting with Miss Liva.

Bert Boyer, accompanied by his sisters, Misses Mary and Elizabeth Boyer, and Misses Colia McCarthy and Elenore McCarthy, drove to Sherry on Sunday and visited with friends.

Those who have taken a row up river since the new dam was built are enthusiastic over the scenery in that section. It is certainly grand and is worth anybody's time to make the trip.

Will Henke, who has been driving the Hagemaster beer wagon for Peter Bender's place, reports that it is his intention to shut down the creamery. He says that the low price of butter has made it so there is nothing in the business. When prices pick up he may start his place again.

—Jule Walters' "Side Tracked," now in its fourteenth year of prosperity will pay its annual visit here Monday, August 1st. The play is so well known to theatre goers there is little to be said in advance aside from the fact that the piece seems to be more successful each succeeding year. Prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

An operation for the removal of a 75 lb. abdominal tumor was successfully performed Thursday at the Tomah hospital on Mrs. Campbell of Nekoosa. The operation was performed by Drs. Simonsen and Bell of this city and Dr. Wm. Smith of Wilton. —Tomah Journal.

F. W. Burns & Co.'s New Pavilion Show, Grand Rapids, Friday, July 29. It opens up new avenues of recreation, gives a fresh impetus to the patronage of laudable entertainment and fulfills a long existing hiatus in public diversions. Two performances daily. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

At the last day of the teachers' institute which was in progress at the Lincoln building, the teachers indulged in a spell down. There was a lot of amusement in the competition and Miss Bertha Heiser won the honors by spelling down her contemporaries.

F. R. A. Council No. 58 held an enthusiastic meeting at their hall on Monday evening when six new members were initiated into the order. Among the other business transacted was the election of H. J. Giese as a delegate to the state convention which occurs at Oshkosh on Sept. 3d.

Canneries began to come in to the salting station of Albert & McGuire during the past week. The company has a large acreage planted this year and they expect a much larger output than ever before. So far the vines look good and the crop promises to be a good one.

George Otto, the creamery man, who operates a butter factory near Bender's place, reports that it is his intention to shut down the creamery. He says that the low price of butter has made it so there is nothing in the business. When prices pick up he may start his place again.

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The double anniversary given to Rev. C. W. Palmer on his 50th birthday and 19th year in the ministry, at the Baptist church, rooms last Thursday evening was largely attended and proved a very enjoyable event. Rev. Palmer sang a number of hymns of the district, and over a total of 254 of his own composition and related some very interesting incidents occurring during his long life before the public.

Our people will be sorry to learn that Attorney F. E. Bump has decided to return to Wausau to reside, where he will continue the practice of his profession. Mr. and Mrs. Bump have resided in our city but a short time but they have made many friends who would like them to stay here permanently.

Lovers of intelligent humor who witness Jule Walters' comedy, "Side Tracked," on its production at the opera house Monday night, August 1st, will not doubt enjoy the amusing incidents that befall a group.

Scene has been spared to make each scene a series of funny stage pictures. Scenery for each act is carried by the company.

The work of building a dam from Marshfield along the river front above the dam was finished on Saturday. There were about 100 train loads of dirt dumped in to do the work. Peter Huth of Marshfield had charge of the crew of 30 men who did the work, and from here Mr. Huth goes to Neco, where he will take charge of a similar job.

The citizens of Marshfield have decided not to get light and power from the Consolidated people of this city, and will try to get along with their old plant. One of the reasons given for not accepting the offer of the Consolidated people was that their offer was too one sided. To an outsider who has no interest either way it would seem as if the offer was a good one and that they might have done well to accept it.

Marshfield News: The annual school census has just been completed by Harry and James Vedder under the supervision of their father, C. N. Vedder, clerk of school district No. 1.

The total number of children in the school age is 2,700, of which 1,100 are males and 1,600 females. Last year the school children of the town of Cameron, marshfield and the town of Marshfield, were included on the list for the district, and over a total of 2,700 or twelve less than this year with the town included. The school attendance was, public schools, 1,000; parochial schools, 700.

On Saturday last the water ceased to flow over the spillway of the dam and the consequence was that the "Rapids" in the river ceased to exist, all the water of the river passing from the wheels of the Consolidated company. This shutting off the water from the rapids probably being due to light a position of the river bed never before seen by mortal man, and many improved the opportunity to go out and enjoy the best of the river.

Since Saturday the water has been flowing over the dam a portion of the time while at others it has been perfectly dry. The water in the river is now about as low as it usually gets.

Look It Over: It is probable that a number of people will receive a copy of the Tribune this week who are not regular subscribers. Those who do, we would like them to look over the paper, and if it strikes them favorably to send in their name and have it placed on the list as one of our regular patrons.

The Tribune now has more than 1,200 subscribers. This is not such a large subscription list that it is anything to brag about, as it is no more than any country weekly should have in order to give its advertising patrons a good return for their money.

However, the increase during the past four years has more than doubled the list, and as there is no evidence of its stopping, we hope for a continuance of the good work.

To Chicago, Ill., account the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, August 10th to 14th, August 24th to 26th, Sept. 24th to 26th, Nov. 24th to 26th at one and one fifth fare for the round trip on the certificate plan.

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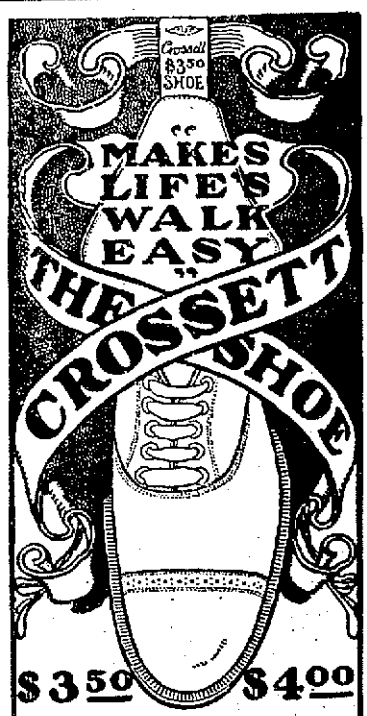
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